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20p

Government accused by Acas

The governing council of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) has accused the Government of calling into question the service's impartiality by the decision to appoint an Acas official to advise on industrial relations at GCHQ Page 2

Six more quit

Six more members of the right-wing Monday Club have resigned or decided not to renew their membership in protest at the club's alleged failure to tackle extremism Page 2

Adams 'sore'

Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, was "sore and stiff" after surgery to remove bullets fired at him on Wednesday Leading article, page 15

Royal drama

Mr John Shaw, a steeplejack, aged 57, collapsed and died as he raised the Prince of Wales's standard minutes before the Prince and Princess arrived at a Sheffield factory Page 3

Cancer warning

A cancer specialist had advised teenage girls to refrain from sexual intercourse to reduce their chances of controlling cancer of the cervix Page 3

MP shot dead

A right-wing politician was shot dead on the streets of San Salvador, the third MP to be murdered in as many months Page 8

Glenn giving up

Senator John Glenn has decided to withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, sources close to the former astronaut said in Washington.

Berlin walls

East Germany is building a second wall some 180 yards behind the original wall that has divided Berlin for 23 years. It is three feet higher than the first wall Page 7

First lady

Jenny Pitman became the first woman to train the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup when Burrough Hill Lad, ridden by Phil Tuck, won yesterday's big race Report, page 2

Derby hope

Robert Maxwell is to seek advice from the Treasury today to try to work out a survival plan for Derby County which faces a winding-up order. Page 26

Moderates set back left-wing hopes of all-out pit strike

● Left-wing hopes of an all-out national miners' strike have been blasted by heavy votes against action from moderate coalfields.

● A big majority against striking is expected in the Nottinghamshire area, which called a 24-hour stoppage for its ballot today.

● In a deal following a picket's death at Ollerton Colliery, Yorkshire miners are leaving picket duties to their Notts colleagues until the ballot result is known.

● Mr Brittan, the Home Secretary, was accused by the Opposition of inflaming a difficult situation when he spoke in the Commons of pithead intimidation.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners in the moderate coalfields yesterday delivered a body blow to left-wing hopes of a national strike in the mining industry by returning heavy votes against industrial action.

More than 12,000 members of the Midlands area of the National Union of Mineworkers have voted four to one against striking in support of Yorkshire miners, whose picketing has continued in defiance of a High Court order.

A similar vote against striking was recorded in the single-pit Cumbria coalfield. The men at Haig colliery decided by 383 votes to 109 against joining the "snowball strike" despite being told only the previous day that most of them will lose their jobs in the next few months.

In Lancashire, usually regarded as a "barometer" coalfield, reliable industry sources reported last night that despite intensive picketing by Yorkshire miners the vote is running at more than three to one against an all-out stoppage.

Miners in Nottinghamshire, Britain's second largest coalfield, vote on their area leaders' strike recommendation today after reaching a "no-go-area" deal with militant Yorkshire pickets – they will strike for the day to hold a pithead ballot in peace.

The vote among traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners usually corresponds with the poll verdict in the Midlands, and after picket line violence there National Coal Board managers expect a big majority against a strike.

The board's figures released last night indicate that the disruption is still growing. In all, 138 pits are on strike or are "picketed out" by flying pickets from Yorkshire or other militant coalfields. Only 21 pits are working normally, two more are turning some coal and at another nine men are at work but not producing.

The board's lawyers are considering the evidence indicating that the injunctions against unlawful secondary picketing granted two days ago have been breached in many cases, but the board is delaying a return to court during the 24-hour truce reached between the Yorkshire and Nottingham miners' leaders.

Under the deal miners from Yorkshire withdrew after 6 pm yesterday so that Nottinghamshire members could enforce a day-long stoppage by picketing their own collieries while the strike ballot takes place.

Mr Henry Richardson, the Nottinghamshire miners' secretary, said a Yorkshire picket's death early yesterday had convinced everyone of the need for unity among miners.

"He said: "It's obvious that life and limb are in danger and therefore we are saying to our membership that this cannot go on."

Another pithead ballot will be held today in north Derbyshire, once regarded as a left-wing stronghold but now more in tune with moderate opinion. If the vote there conforms with the pattern elsewhere there will be intense pressure on the union's left-wing leaders to order a national ballot next week.

There are fears, however, that if the Nottinghamshire men vote against striking then, in the words of one official "all hell will be let loose" by Yorkshire pickets.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, said in a statement: "Following the NCB decision to use Tory anti-trade union legislation in taking out an injunction against the Yorkshire NUM, there has been an escalation of action throughout the British coalfields.

"This deliberate NCB provocation, alongside the tragedy that occurred last night on the picket line at Ollerton, demonstrates how serious the situation has become."

The union's Yorkshire area executive formally decided to continue sending flying pickets to spread the strike.

Mr Jack Taylor, area president, said: "There might be a way of interpreting the injunction to allow us to picket in other coalfields. If we believe that for us to carry out our responsibility to our members we need to picket in other areas, we shall do so."

Union finances page 2
Leading article page 15

Princess Michael of Kent at Kew Gardens, London, yesterday where she planted a tree to launch Beautiful Britain 1984 (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Miners united by picket's death

By Barrie Clement and Graig Seton

Both moderate and militant miners were shocked yesterday by the death of a flying picket from Yorkshire during clashes at Ollerton Colliery, Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire's 34,000 miners were called out on strike until the result of a ballot is known at noon tomorrow. In return the militant pitmen from Yorkshire have withdrawn and handed over picket duty to their Nottinghamshire colleagues until the result of the voting is known.

Dr Stephen Jones, a Home Office pathologist, examined the body of the miner who died, Mr David Garath Jones, aged 24, of South Kirby, West Yorkshire, and found nothing to support suggestions by other pickets that he had been hit by a brick, or a policeman's truncheon. There was no evidence on the body of assault, said Dr Jones.

Mr Jones, a father of two, almost certainly died after being crushed, it was discovered.

The pathologist's report indicated that Mr Jones had received a crushing injury to his chest which had injured blood vessels attached to the heart. He said the injury had probably occurred within one hour of the time of his collapse.

Mr Jones, was picketing at Ollerton, near Mansfield, on Wednesday night when, apparently, he was told his car was being vandalized. It was as he ran several hundred yards along the main road away from the colliery that he collapsed.

He had given first aid to a colleague from Nottinghamshire, just 20 minutes before he collapsed.

Mr Charles McLachlan, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, said that although there was no evidence of assault, an investigation into the death should be carried out by an officer from another force.

Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, visited the scene of Mr Jones's death early yesterday and talked to the pickets. Policemen on duty were reported to have joined in a two minute silence in respect for the dead man.

Contingents from the police forces in most parts of southern England, including men from the Metropolitan Force and men specially trained in riot control were involved in controlling pickets earlier yesterday. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told the Commons that 3,000 officers from 17 forces were at hand to quell any disturbances.

The violence at Bilsthorpe, Thoresby and Ollerton collieries which resulted in 23 arrests and some injuries, came before the leaders of the Yorkshire miners decided to pull their members out.

Elsewhere in the coalfield picketing continued. Miners in North Wales complained that flying pickets from South Wales, where all the pits are at a standstill, had disrupted their ballot on the strike over pit closures.

Mr Arthur Scargill, was booed yesterday as he tried to speak to 200 Midlands colliers on the doorstep of the union headquarters in Sheffield.

Mr McLachlan: Another force to investigate

Brittan 'inflaming dispute'

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The violence in the Nottinghamshire coalfield had its counterpart in the Commons yesterday when Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, volunteered a statement on the pickets and the police and was then accused by Mr Gerald Kaufman, his Opposition shadow, of deliberately inflaming a situation which required conciliation.

Mr Don Concannon, the former miner who is Labour MP for Mansfield, seemed to think little of either man's contribution, and said he hoped the House would "kindly belt up". He said he would rather Mr Brittan had not made a statement.

A pained Mr Brittan replied that it would be a sad day if it became a matter of controversy to suggest people should be able to go to work if they wished.

The Home Secretary began by reminding MPs that it was a breach of the criminal law to obstruct or intimidate those who wished to go to work.

He did not mention statutes passed since 1979, but spoke instead of the extensive powers possessed by the police under the common law.

Mr Brittan expressed the deep regret of the Commons for the death at Ollarton of Mr David Jones, and spoke of the horrifying mob rule inflicted by miner upon miner.

Mr Kaufman said the Labour Party condemned all violence in all circumstances. But he said Mr Brittan seemed to regard it as his function to stir up difficult situations instead of cooling them down.

Then Mr Kaufman went to far for the affronted Conservative benches, by saying that the Government, by its legislation and by appointing Mr MacGregor, must have known what would happen and might even have hoped for it.

British patient has heart-lung surgery

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The death of a young man after a traffic accident has brought the hope of new life to three seriously ill people, one of them the first British patient to receive a combined heart and lung transplant.

The two others received kidney transplants after the man's relatives gave surgeons permission to remove his organs.

Mrs Jean Jones, aged 48, was recovering in Harefield Hospital, west London, last night, after a 15-hour operation to give her a new heart and lungs. The only other such operation in Britain was performed at the same hospital last December on a young Swedish journalist, Mr Lars Ljungberg, who died 14 days later.

While Mrs Jones was in surgery, a young woman in Ireland and a young man in England were undergoing operations to receive the kidneys of the accident victim. The exercise involving three recipients was coordinated from the UK Transplant Service headquarters in Bristol.

Mrs Jones: In "satisfactory" condition.

Mrs Jones, of Merry Hill, Wolverhampton, had been on the waiting list for the operation before the first attempt was made on Mr Ljungberg, but was considered then to be less critically ill than he was. She has been seriously ill since a heart attack in September 1982.

Her husband, Mr Clifford Jones, a self-employed heating engineer, drove her to Harefield on Wednesday afternoon in his van, after she was telephoned at home to be told that donar organs were available.

The young man had been diagnosed as "brain dead" earlier in the day. Mrs Jones was prepared for surgery in the evening and the operation to transplant the organs began at about 9.30 pm, the hospital said. It continued throughout the night, led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, Harefield's senior heart transplant surgeon, with two teams of five doctors.

Meanwhile, two patients suffering from serious kidney disease were identified as being suitable for transplants, and the organs were transported to their hospitals in England and Ireland. Last night both were understood to be making good progress.

The heart-lung transplant of Mrs Jones ended at 12.30 pm

Continued on back page, col 1

Interest cut on National Savings expected today

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce a cut in the rates paid on National Savings today, bringing them closer to those available elsewhere.

The move will please the building societies, which are to agree the cut in their rates at a special meeting this morning. They are choosing between cutting the 11.25 per cent mortgage rate and the 7.25 per cent ordinary share rate by either 0.75 or 0.5 per cent.

Lower rates in National Savings, which compete directly with the societies for savers' money, would help to restore building societies over the future flow of funds.

In the Budget the Chancellor announced that the coming year's target for National Savings would stay unchanged at £3 billion. He also introduced new limits of £50,000 on the amounts which investors can put in either income bonds or investment accounts. The previous limit was £200,000.

However, there was surprise that he did not announce lower rates. Income bonds and investment accounts offer 11.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively before tax.

Husain's stinging attack stuns US

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The Reagan Administration has been startled and dismayed by a sharp attack from King Husain of Jordan on US policy in the Middle East and his apparent repudiation of American attempts to work out a diplomatic solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview with *The New York Times*, King Husain ruled out any early direct negotiations with Israel and said the US had lost its credibility as a mediator between Arabs and Israel because of its alleged one-sided support for the Jewish state.

President Reagan was hoping that King Husain, after his recent talks with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, would be ready to join the US-sponsored Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel.

The King also gave warning that he would seek arms "from anywhere and anyone else in the world" if congress rejects the Reagan Administration's proposed sale of £200m (about £134m) worth of military equipment to Jordan.

His comments were made in a two-hour interview in his palace in Amman with Judith Miller, a correspondent for *The New York Times* in the Middle East. Miss Miller said his remarks represented one of the harshest critiques the Jordanian monarch has made of American policy in the Middle East.

Although US officials tried to play down the significance of the interview, they expressed concern over its timing and the bluntness of the King's language. They noted that his criticism was a distinct departure from the continued support for Mr, Reagan which he demonstrated during his Washington visit last month.

Significantly, his attack came only a day after President Reagan had, at some political risk to himself, urged American Jews and Israel to drop their opposition to supply Stinger missiles and other advanced military equipment to Jordan.

The President argued that if moderate Arab countries like Jordan were to be brought into peace talks with Israel based on his Septimber, 1982, Middle East plan, "we must preserve our credibility as a fair-minded broker seeking a comprehensive solution".

King Husain said the US was succumbing to Israeli dictates.

American officials speculated that the bitterness of the King's remarks may have been caused by congressional opposition to the military aid package for Jordan as well as President Reagan's recent refusal to support a United Nations resolution condemning Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank.

Gemayel banquet fails, page 6

Woburn silver stolen in £5m raid

By Stewart Tendler
and Michael Horsnell

A £100,000 reward was offered last night for the recovery of heirlooms worth more than £5m stolen from Woburn Abbey, the home of the Marquess of Tavistock, yesterday.

In the biggest raid of its kind, the thieves breached a new television security system and broke in through a first floor window.

Once inside, they rifled the state dining room, Queen Victoria's state bedroom and a room used for storing racing trophies, from which they took 47 pieces of silver and gilt.

These included the Reform Cup, a silver trophy presented in 1832 to the Prime Minister, Lord Russell, to commemorate the passing of the Reform Act, and two priceless silver baskets by Paul de Lamerie. It is feared that the silverware may already have been smuggled abroad.

News of the burglary was broken to Lady Tavistock, the former socialite, Miss Henrietta Tiarks, and her huysband in the Cayman Islands, where they are on holiday. Ms Lavinia Vellicombe, curator of the Woburn Collection, who spoke to her, said: "She is absolutely devastated by this. The collection is absolutely priceless." The couple are expected to fly home today.

The raid, which came during the 120-room abbey's winter break, occured between midnight and 6 am yesterday when only domestic and security staff were there.

After knocking out a security camera overlooking windows at the rear of the abbey, the thieves took a builder's ladder from the grounds to reach a first floor window on the north wing.

In addition to the two 1737 silver bread baskets and the Reform Cup, they took a 40lb silver gilt salver designed by Sir Edward Lanseer which was recently shown at the Tate Gallery. Other items stolen

Continued on back page, col 2

Stolen silver: the 1832 Reform Cup

Shares soar as company profits recover

Within 48 hours of one of the most acclaimed Budgets since the war, a range of widely differing British companies yesterday echoed the Chancellor's theme of continuing economic recovery. (William Kay, City Editorr, writes).

The steady flow of surprisingly good profits and dividend news was reflected on the stock market, where the *FT30* share index rose 11 points to yet another all-time high of 875.66.

Leading the way were the oil giants, British Petroleum and Shell, which each increased dividends by 20 per cennt a predicted further growth this year. Details, page 19

Labour MPs' fear of a 'Royal coup'

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

A group of firm-left Labour MPs yesterday revealed their fear that a socialist government could be toppled in a Queen's coup.

They argued that, if the Monarch decided to intervene, she retained three of the most powerful Royal perogatives as well as the sworn allegiance of the armed forces, judges, bishops, ministers and MPs.

The possibility of a Buckingham Palace plot was sketched in a discussion document on parliamentary democracy, published by the 32-strong Campaign Group of Labour MPs.

The paper contained many of the views and ideas put forward by Mr Tony Benn, the new MP for Chesterfield and an active Campaign Group member, before his challenge for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party in 1981.

But it went much further than Mr Benn's oblique references to the possible threat posed by the Royal prerogatives.

It also called for the direct election of the entire Labour Cabinet, each year, by the electoral college which meets each year at party conference. This would give the unions and constituency parties a majority vote in selecting and sacking the most senior ministers of the day.

The document said that the hereditary monarchy and the House of Lords were "still feudal in character" and that the Crown – "personally" – retained unfettered discretion to dismiss any prime minister at any time; to dissolve Parliament and call a general election; and to invite any person to form a government.

The anonymous author cited the 1975 Australian "constitutional coup" when prerogative power was used by the Governor-General to "destroy" Mr Gough Whitlam and his Labour government.

The paper said: "There is, therefore, absolutely no legal, or constitutional guarantee that such a coup would not be repeated in this country, if the House of Lords were to create a constitutional crisis by refusing to press Bills that had the support of a Labour majority in the House of Commons, towards the end of its term of office, when there was nothing the Commons could do to override the Lords obstruction, or if the Crown were to dissolve Parliament."

It also said: "The fact that the armed forces, judges, bishops and all ministers and Members of Parliament are required to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown, and that there is no parallel oath of allegiance to the decisions of the House of Commons or ther constituents, could also be very significant in any circumstances in which the Crown decided to intervene."

Government accused by Acas of compromising its impartiality at GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) accused the Government last night of questioning its impartiality by the decision to appoint an Acas official to advise management on industrial relations at the Government Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham.

The Acas governing council is to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, to complain about the "invidious position" in which the service has been placed by the appointment of Mr John Lambert, director of its conciliation branch, GCHQ.

The 10-member council met in emergency session yesterday after union objections to the appointment. Members disagreed on th likeihood of Mr Lambert's return to Acas, but they agreed they should complain to the Governmnt about his secondment.

The council comprises three TUC nominees, three from the Confederation of British Industry, and three academics. The deputation is expected to be led by Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman.

Last night the council said: "We attach great importance to the service's deserved reputation for integrity and even-handedness in disputes, and also the impartiality of Acas staff.

"The council will be requesting a meeting with the Secretary of State for Employment to make clear their view that the service has been placed in an invidious position by this incident, and that senior members of Acas staff should not be withdrawn by the Department of Employment in this way."

Whitehall's explanation of Mr Lambert's secondment is that he is a career civil servant who can be moved between government departments if the need arises.

This point was forcibly made yesterday by the non-TUC council members who opposed the unions' attempt to prevent Mr Lambert's eventual return to Acas.

The unions had argued in the meeting that because of his advisory role at Cheltenham, it would be "unlikely that he would again be able to command the necessary confidence of trade union officers as an Acas conciliator, should his return to Acas at some stage in the future be contemplated."

The deputation is expected to include one representative each from the CBI, the TUC, and the academics.

Unions have been angered by Mr Lambert's appointment but the TUC's employment committee decided earlier this week against withdrawing union nominees to Acas over the GCHQ dispute.

The unions hope instead to be able to put pressure on the Government through their protest to Mr King.

Today, Mr Lowry is also to meet Civil Service Union officials representing Acas staff to hear their complaints about Mr Lambert's appointment. The Society of Civil and Public Servants has also decided to withdraw from the Acas negotiating machinery until Mr Lambert is recalled or permanently replaced at Acas.

Pit trouble: Police and pickets falling as a fence collapsed yesterday outside Thoresby Colliery in Nottinghamshire

1% drop in crime for England and Wales

The level of crime in England and Wales dropped last year for the first time in four years, according to Home Office figures released yesterday. But there was an increase in sex crimes and violence against the person.

The per cent overall drop in offences was welcomed by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, as "encouraging". While the overall number of offences went down, there was a 1 per cent increase in sex crimes and a 2 per cent rise in violent crime.

The 1983 Home Offices statistics show that the total number of offences recorded in England and Wales was 3,246,900, compared with 3,262,400 in 1982.

The number of homicides fell from 618 in 1982 to 537 in 1983. Attempted murders were also down, from 173 to 128. Most of the slight increase in sexual offences was accounted for by offences against or between males. There were fewer offences recorded against females.

Police recorded 22,100 robberies in 1983, 3 per cent fewer than the previous year's highest-ever total of 22,800. Burglary in homes was 6 per cent up, but burglary in other properties fell by 6 per cent, leaving the overall figure almost unchanged at 313,400.

Theft and handling stolen goods accounted for more than half of all offences recorded.

Detection rates in 1983 remained at 37 per cent and more burglaries, offences of violence against the person and criminal damage cases were solved

● People are safer in Northern Ireland than they are in London, the West Midlands or Yorkshire, Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland claimed yesterday.

Speaking at a lunch to persuade industrialists to bring investment and jobs to Ulster, he disclosed government figures showing that in 1982 offences of violence, including terrorism, were 198 per 100,000 of population in Northern Ireland compared with 236 per 100,000 in London, 276 in Merseyside, 267 in the West Midlands and 271 in West Yorkshire.

VAT target of Budgets to come

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

The Chancellor's plan to switch the tax system from "pay-as-you-earn" to "pay-as-you-spend" will be based on further extensions of value-added tax to more goods and services in future Budgets.

Mr Nigel Lawson told listeners to Radio 2's *Jimmy Young Show* yesterday that a switch would not involve an increase in the rate of VAT (at present 15 per cent). He thought the present rate was "about right", and "the way to go would be to tax things which are at present not taxed at all".

Mr Lawson pointed out that VAT covers only about half of consumers spending in Britain, and that more goods and services are taxed in other EEC countries. Major exemptions (or "zero-rated" goods and services) in Britain include food, children's clothes and shoes, books and newspapers, drugs on prescriptions, financial, health and education services, and new construction. Most fuels – except petrol – and public transport are also zero-rated.

It is understood that the Chancellor has ruled out any extension of VAT to fresh food. Construction is a possible target, particularly after this Budget's extension of VAT to building alterations. EEC rules forbid its extension to financial services.

Most zero-rated goods and services are those which are deemed to be essential purchases, which would make it politically difficult for the Chancellor to make sweeping changes. When Sir Geoffrey Howe raised the VAT rate to 15 per cent the Government defended the increase by pointing out that low-income families and pensioners bought mainly zero-rated goods.

Forgery claim as six quit Monday Club

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Six more members of the Monday Club have resigned or decided against renewing their membership in protest at its alleged failure to tackle extremism in its ranks and the decision of its executive council to suspend its former political adviser, Mr John Pinniger, and certain colleagues.

Amid recrimination over last Thursday's executive meeting, it has stated that a forged document was produced as part of the case against them.

It is purported to be the minutes of a meeting of the Camberley Group, which the club has alleged Mr Pinninger and others formed as a vehicle for a takeover of the club. After a protest from Mr Pinniger that it was not authentic, the document has been passed to the police for examination, the club said yesterday.

Mr Simon McIlwaine, former chairman of the Cambridge University Monday Club, who as also suspended last Thursday, said yesterday that six other members who had left were Miss Michelle Cooper, former chairman of the students' group, Mr Andrew Shinegold, Mr Lee McLenihan, Mr William Wright, Mr Tony Kehoe, and one of the club's industrial relations spokesmen who did not want to be named.

Miss Cooper said in a statement that she had informed the club chairman last year of the sympathies of one young member with neo-Fascism and that one prominent meber was a follower of a bizarre cult which glorified the Aryan race, and that some club officials had decided to admit a former National Front member. In none of these cases was any real action taken.

Mr McIlwaine, meanwhile, denied that the Camberley Group had been formed to take over the club.

Flexibility conceded over deputizing services

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, has dropped proposals to provide blanket restrictions on doctors use of deputizing services for night and weekend calls.

Instead Family Practitioner Committees (FPC), which oversee doctors' use of the services, will be given much more flexibility in deciding how far doctors can use the services within broad guidelines aout average levels of use.

Originally, Mr Clarke proposed that single-handed doctors and doctors in parnerships of two would normally be restricted to using deputizing services only three nights a week and at alternate weekends. Doctors in partnerships of three or more would be expected to provide their own cover.

In a statement yesterday he said that many people had seen that as "too rigid and inflexible", despite proposals in the original guidance that FPCs would be allowed to take account of local circumstances and individual doctors problems.

Instead FPCs will be given guidance on the type of controls to consider and given guidance on average levels of use.

Yorkshire miners' assets worth £8m

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Yorkshire miners, whose union assets were put at risk on Wednesday by a High Court injunction forbidding their "flying pickets", are comparatively rich by labour movement standards.

Although it has fewer than 60,000 members, the Yorkshire section of the National Union of Mineworkers, a union in its own right within the NUM federal structure, has funds, investments and property with more than £8m.

According to the last annual return filed with the government-appointed Certification Officer, the union in the country's largest coalfield has a yearly subscription income of more than £3m and investment income of more than £600,000 from government and local authority stocks. On December 31, 1982, these stalwarts of militancy also had £1,783,798 "cash at bank".

In fact, the Yorkshire miners' area is more wealthy than the National Union of Mineworkers itself, which had total assets of just under £5.75m at the last official count.

With the assets of that order, the Yorkshire pitmen are wealthier per capita than the National Graphical Association, whose £11m assets were frozen by the High Court while fines totalling £675,000 were sequestrated.

The annual return required by the 1974 Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act does not disclose where the union's money is kept.

It indicates that the union's general fund stood at just over £7m at the end of 1982, an increase of nearly £1m during that year.

The Yorkshire area of the NUM is probably the wealthiest in the union, ironically as a result of financial prudence and policies implemented by Mr Arthur Scargill during his term as coalfield president in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The militant boycott of government employment legislation that he has since advocated is now putting those assets at risk if the National Coal Board is able to go back to the High Court and, prove disobedience of Mr Justice Nolan's injunctions.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' FINANCIAL PROFILE

Contributing membership	59,491
Total assets	£8,392,884
Investments	£3,897,706
Industrial action fund	£100,000
Political fund	£265,889
Land and buildings	£767,835

Source: Form AR21 submitted by Yorkshire NUM on August 3, 1983.

MANPOWER IN THE PITS

Scotland	13,265
North-east	22,916
N Yorkshire	13,055
Doncaster	13,450
Barnsley	13,856
S Yorkshire	14,090
N Yorkshire	10,554
N Nottinghamshire	16,793
S Nottinghamshire	12,829
S Midlands*	12,942
Western area**	18,547
South Wales	20,240
TOTAL	182,537

*Includes three pits in Kent
**Includes North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Lancashire, Cumbria and North Wales.

Ayatollah visits war victims

By John Witherow

As part of the Iranian campaign to highlight Iraqi use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war, an ayatollah visited London yesterday to claim that Iraq used poison gas only three days ago.

Ayatollah Mahdi Karrubi, who is touring European capitals, told a press conference at the Iranian Embassy that about 2,000 soldiers had been poisoned and "some had become martyrs". He repeated the charge, denied by the Foreign Office, that Britain had supplied chemical weapons to Iraq.

The ayatollah visited three Iranian soliders receiving treatment at the £199-a-day private Cromwell hospital.

Hospital flight, page 7

Ayatollah Karrubi speaking at his press conference at the Iranian Embassy yesterday

Police win campaign on legal rights

By Richard Evans

Police officers who face serious disciplinary charges which could result in dismissal or demotion are to be given the right to legal representation at internal hearings, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced yesterday.

The move, which will be ratified in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, represents an important victory for the Police Federation. It has waged a long campaign

In a letter to Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the federation, Mr Brittan said that no officer in England and Wales would appear before such a disciplinary hearing without being given the opportunity to be legally represented.

Compensate victims, magistrates urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are urged to award compensation in recognition of the interests of victims in new guidelines on compensation in criminal injury cases agreed by the council of the Magistrates' Association yesterday.

The guidelines, last revised in 1980, are to take account both of inflation and of courts' new powers under the Criminal Justice Act 1982 to use compensation orders as sentences in their own right.

"A common criticism of the criminal courts is that they do not have sufficient regard for the victims of crime," the guidelines say. "An award of compensation in appropriate cases can be an imprtant means of demonstrating that the interests of the victim are recognized."

Suggested sums to be used only as starting points, and to be varied according to particular circumstances, include: (1980 sums in brackets): loss of a tooth £60-£150 (£50-100); scarring £200-£500 (£150-£300); fractures £150-£400 (£100-£200); a bruise £50 (£40) and a sprain £75-£150 (£60-£100).

From May, magistrates will have power to award compensation for personal injury, loss of damage up to a total £2,000 in respect of each offence.

Because of the £400 limit on claims paid out on by the Criminal injuries Compensation Board, magistrates have "a most important role in awarding compensation for relatively minor injuries," the guidelines say.

They have been advised only to make awards in clear, simple and uncomplicated cases so that where there is doubt about the nature or extent of injuries, or a substantial claim is pending, it is best to leave it to a decision of the civil courts.

But that need not prevent magistrates awarding some compensation.

Reparation support

The all-party penal affairs group of MPs calls in a report today for a new approach to crime which puts the victim first. They propose measures, including experiments in reparation between victum and offender, along the same lines as proposed by The Home Secretary.

They urge the Home Office to fund a range of experiments to bring reparation into the criminal justice system.

Mediation panels, the MPs propose, should be set up under independent chairmen to help victim and offenders agree on an appropriate form of reparation which might include payment of money, the return of stolen goods, repair of damage or other direct services.

The dispute betwen lawyers and the Home Office over facilities for remand prisoners has spread to Scotland where solicitors in Stirlingshire are protesting at a decision by the Chief Constable of Central Scotland to stop providing police for remand prisoners from the end of March on the grounds of shortage of manpower and resources.

Tougher obscenity law possible

By David Hewson

Parliament will be asked to vote on a fundamental reform of the Obscene Publications Act in its next session if the lottery of Private Members' Bills falls in favour of Mrs Mary Whitehouse's National Viewers' and Listeners' Association.

Mrs Whitehouse said yesterday that a number of backbenchers were willing to sponsor a Private Member's Bill to tighten up a key part of the Act, probably with the support of the government.

The amendment would replace the present wording, which bars material with a "tendency to deprave and corrupt", with an all-embracing definition of pornography.

Mrs Whitehouse said: "Don't ask me what the wording will be, our lawyers are working on it. It would be simple, direct definition.

Mrs Whitehouse said that the long-term objectives of her association were to bring cinema and television within the area covered by the Act.

Anti-censorship campaigners, who have, for years, tolerated Mrs Whitehouse and her association as something of a joke group, are having to face the fact that the lobby has made tremendous inroads into accepted standards with the new Video Recordings Bill.

Television companies fear that, if the standards applying to material covered by the Bill were extended to them, many programmes now considered acceptable could be affected.

Mrs Whitehouse said: "I am not talking about an oppressive obscenity law, I am talking about one which will deal with the extremes".

Nearly 200 MPs sign Oman inquiry motion

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday opened up the possibility that she had a private meeting with a Middle East director of Cementation during her visit to Oman in 1981.

She said in the Commons that she had not met Mr Jamil Amyuni, director of the firm which went on to win the £300m contract for an Omani university, in an "official capacity".

Mr Mark Thatcher, who has already said that he played "a very small part" in the deal, met his mother during her Oman visit, and Whitehall sources last night failed to rule out the possibility that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Amyuni had met either socially or privately, either in Oman or elsewhere.

The Commons Select Committee of Members' Interests, which last week rejected a complaint that the Prime Minister should formally have registered her interest, last night agreed to examine a further complaint that Mrs Thatcher had contravened a 1974 Commons resolution on the declaration of interest.

Nearly 200 MPs have signed a Commons motion urging a select committee investigation of the Prime Minister's failure to declare, and to register an interest, "to clear the matter up and the public speculation."

Farm plea to Thatcher

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, was expected to meet the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street last night, in a final effort to persuade her to reject the latest EEC farm price package at next week's summit meeting.

Sir Richard said yesterday that the proposed 10 per cent cut in Community milk production could force 5,000 dairy farmers out of business in Britain alone. He would be asking Mrs Thatcher to press for a transition period of at least three years.

Sale room

Rich pickings in 1645 porcelain cargo

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An auction which should have taken place in the mid-seventeenth century was finally held at Christie's in Amsterdam on Wednesday. The items that came under the hammer were salvaged from a Chinese junk which sank in the South China Sea around 1645.

The cargo included more than a thousand pieces and there are indications that the vessels was operating under licence from the Dutch East India Company.

Having been salvaged by Captain Michael Hatcher, a specialist in raising Second World War wrecks, the porcelain was consigned to Christie's. It realized £540,761, more than double its estimated value, with every lot finding a buyer.

"It was like going into a seventeenth century shop", one enthusiastic visitor to the pre-sale exhibition said.

The reason fore porcelain being sold in Amsterdam was that late Ming and Transitional blue and white porcelain pieces have been most keenly collected in Holland since the seventeenth century. They feature in many Dutch still life paintings of that period and have been bought extensively by Dutch museums. British museums were also represented to buy a few outstanding lots and United States collectors and dealers bought in bulk.

The prices ran far beyond estimates, but the documentary evidence supplied by this datable cache of porcelains is likely to give the pieces an extra collector appeal in years to come.

Unusual shapes were most sought after with a teapot shaped as a peach, the handle and spout as stems, at 12,540 guilders (estimate G1,200-2,000 guilders) or £2,902. Two large "kraak" dishes, painted with flowers in blue and white, realized 19,380 guilders (estimate G2,200-2,800 guilders) or £4,486.

Common items such as plates, which were there by the dozen, consistently doubled or tripled estimates. A dozen "kraak" blue and white plates which would have been lucky to make £50 each in London were bid to 7,980 guilders (estimate 900-1,400 guilders) or £1,847.

In New York on Wednesday Christie's held a successful sale of English and Continental silver totalling £836,675 with nine per cent unsold. All the most expensive lots sold to London dealers with Kenneth Davis of Albemarle Street paying the surprise price of the day at $132,000 (estimate $40,000-$60,000) or £88,000 for a set of four George I candlesticks and matching candle-snuffer and taper-stick (59ozs).

Corrections

Winterton's, auctioneers, of Lichfield, was incorrectly called Winston's in a saleroom report on March 8: Lynn Greenwold, of Stow-on-the-Wold, who spent £1,700 on a Worcester cream jug, was incorrectly described as a dealer from Suffolk in the same report.

A report from the Press Association published in February 25 concerning increased sales of low fat and long life milk referred to publicity about health damage caused by eating polyunsaturated fats found in meat and many dairy products. The reference should have been to saturated and not unsaturated fats.

[مكرر من الأصل]

'No sex before 20' is advice to reduce the risk of cervical cancer

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A cancer specialist yesterday advised women to refrain from sexual intercourse until they were in their twenties to lower their chances of contracting cancer of the cervix. He blamed permissiveness, promiscuity, and the "copulation explosion" for the higher incidence of the disease.

Dr Robert Yule, consultant pathologist at Christie's Hospital, Manchester, said the disease had now reached "epidemic proportions" in Britain because women had become sexually active at a younger age.

"Those women who begin having sex at an earlier age are more at risk, although it would be quite wrong to suggest that women who contract cervical cancer have been promiscuous." Dr. Yule said. "But I am convinced that all the talk about sexual equality and women's liberation has rebounded on women. It is not the men who run the risk, it is the women, and they should do more to protect themselves."

In a study of cases at Christie's Hospital, Dr Yule found that the number of women under the age of 35 with the disease had increased from six in 1972 to 83 last year. In one case, a girl aged 19 had died, he said.

"Cancer of the cervix is unknown among nuns because they have no sexual activity," Dr Yule said. "I am aware that it may be rather futile advice but if young women refrained from sex until they were in their twenties they would enhance their chances of avoiding this disease."

Young women could also give themselves more protection by switching to "barrier" methods of contraception, such as the sheath and the diaphragm, rather than the pill or the coil, although he was not blaming the pill as a cause of disease.

Dr Yule also urged women to have a cervical smear test every three years after they became sexually active rather than "ludicrous" Department of Health recommendation of every five years.

"I realize some women may be annoyed by what I am saying about their sexual activity," Dr Yule said, "But I believe this copulation explosion is very serious and I want women to realize the risks and to take action to protect themselves."

Dr Yule was speaking yesterdy after publication in *Medical News* of a talk he gave to a symposium on cervical cancer at the Middlesex Hospital in London last week.

Tattoo surgeons to be struck off

By Robin Young

Two medical practitioners who performed operations to remove tattoos by laser were ordered yesterday to be struck off the medical register by the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee.

Dr Sisir Dutta and Mr Robert Frempong had operated for companies advertising tattoo removal in newspapers.

Dr Dutta, who is now serving six years in jail in Florida for attempting to smuggle heroin into the United States, was found guilty of serious professional misconduct.

The patients had been told their operations would be painless and would leave no scars, but they suffered acute pain, weeping wounds, and ugly scars.

Mrs Susan Hazell said that after Dr Dutta had tried to remove her tattoo the wound became so bad that she could get the dressing off only by ripping it, resulting in a stream of blood.

The committee cleared both Dr Dutta and Mr Frempong, who is now in practice in Baltimore, of endangering their patients by persisting in a branch of medicine in which they did not have appropriate knowledge and skill.

Both were found guilty of not making adequate arrangements for post-operative care of patients whose condition requires extensive hospital treatment. Dr Dutta was also found guilty of repeatedly claiming medical qualifications to which he was not entitled.

Both have 28 days to appeal.

Intoximeter is defended

Lion Laboratories says that the Lion Intoximeter 3000, its much criticized electronic breath-test machine, remains "an extremely reliable and accurate weapon in the fight against drinking and driving".

The company, of Barry, South Wales, has produced 650 intoximeters used by police throughout England and Wales.

An MP has called for the intrument to be withdrawn from use in breath-testing suspected drunken drivers, and the Magistrate's Association and the Association of Police Surgeons say drivers should have the right to provide a blood or urine sample rather than risk being convicted on the evidence of the machine alone.

Builders fight VAT move

By Jeremy Warner

Skilled building workers will be condemned to the dole or to the shady practice of the black economy by the imposition of 15 per cent value-added tax on building alterations, Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at The Treasury, was told yesterday by a delegation from the Building Employers' Confederation.

The president, Mr Bruce Chivers, told Mr Hayhoe that the Budget measure will force householders to use cash-in-hand "cowboys" rather than taxpaying building firms and cause a scramble to carry out alterations before the tax comes into force on June 1.

Mr Hayhoe was asked to consider reducing the tax to 5 per cent.

The British Property Federation said that the Budget decision to start charging property developers VAT on materials and services they use in renovation work could increase rents in conversation areas such as the City of London by up to a tenth.

Conversion of houses into flats and the renovation of run-down property in inner city areas such as Foxteth, Liverpool, would also be affected, the federation said.

The flying vicar with 10 flocks to care for

By Michael Horsnell

It is 11 o'clock on a bright Sunday morning and 18 worshippers are awaiting the vicar as they compose themselves for Holy Communion in the tiny village church on the fringe of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

For the Rev John Thorold, the flying vicar of Spilsby, it is the time by his wristwatch which confirms he must be in Little Steeping, third of the 10 parishes for which he and his curate Mr William Williams, share the care on a rota basis.

Sometimes he has to stop and ask himself which flock he is about to tend as he arrives by car, having already taken Holy Communion at the neighbouring villages of Halton Holgate and Langton.

Occasionally mishaps cannot be avoided, such as the time one Mothering Sunday when he was running 10 minutes late at Sausthorpe and was forced to tell astonished parishoners: "I must pronounce the final blessing and leave you to sing the last hymn while I disappear." And he disappeared, cassock floating in the wind, to drive to St James's in Spilsby four miles away for his next service.

But today, the vicar having caught his breath in time for the Creed, the service runs smoothly and the energetic Mr Thorold launches into a sermon about the pressures on rural clergy.

The plight of overburdened clergymen in country towns and villages, heartland of the Church of England, was disclosed recently by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, in *Christian Survival in a Cold Climate*, an article in the *Andenshaw Papers*, the international newsletter for clergy and theologians.

In his lament at the churches' plight the Dean suggested that clergy need a spiritual survival kit to cope with pressures which can leave them both "burnt out" in the ordained ministry and burdened with guilt about the neglect suffered by their families.

He relayed the warning of a sociologist friend who spoke of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorces" and raised the spectre of children who no longer attend "Dad's church".

Mr Thorold, aged 48, is father of four children and to 3,000 souls in his sausage-shaped multiple parish stretching 12 miles north to south.

"I do not complain. The clergyman's is one of the few self-programming jobs in life in which he uses his abilities to the best effect," he says.

"I happen to be in the sort of place where I think my gifts are used to their best. Perhaps that is because I am of a relatively new breed which has had to adapt. But I find there is a real danger that a parish priest under these conditions can be rather like a sponge.

"He might have a lot of moisture, which he gives, but unless he is very careful all of it can be squeezed out of him."

Fortunately, none of the worst calamities foreseen by the Dean has been realized in Mr Thorold, none of whose children has positively rejected the church. And his wife, Joyce, a primary school teacher, whose income supplements his monthly net pay of £450, supports the realism of multiple parishes.

A normal day sees Mr Thorold at work for 14 hours. He could, of course, leave more to the laity.

But Mr Thorold cannot help but immerse himself in his work. He is on the governing bodies of five schools, where he often takes assembly, teaches and consults with the headmasters, and he is chaplain to two hospitals.

"Some clergymen feel others should take on some of their duties and this is the dilemma we face", he says.

"How could I give up my work in schools? It is an important string to my bow. It not only keeps me in touch with youngsters buy keeps my mind alert. Youngsters are not prepared to swallow what you say without a good deal of discussion.

"When it comes to commitment there is no alternative really to burning the candle at both ends, is there?"

Flying vicar: Rev John Thorold, outside the village church at Little Steeping, Lincolnshire, one of his 10 parishes

AA calls for drugs warning to drivers

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Too many doctors are failing to warn patients that drugs they are taking, even for common ailments such as a cold, could seriously impair their driving, the Automobile Association said yesterday.

It called for action by the British Medical Association and drug manufacturers to ensure that containers carry a warning. The BMA said last night that it would be happy to have talks with the AA.

A warning is attached by the pharmacist only when it is requested by the doctor. The AA suggests that a new prescription form should be designed with a prominent panel for doctors to tick if they want a warning sticker on the drug container.

The AA first drew attention to the dangers of impaired judgment and reaction time more than 15 years ago.

More recently, a Transport and Road Research Laboratory survey of 2,000 accidents found that nearly 90 drivers involved were below par because of drugs.

Yesterday the AA's *Drive* magazine said tranquillizers and anti-depressants could have "a profound effect, causing the legs to go wobbly and patients to bump into things".

Dr James Bevan, senior medical consultant to the AA, said doctors were sometimes unaware of side-effects because drug manufacturers failed to indicate the danger in their literature.

Drive said another cause for concern was magistrates acquitting people who drove under the influence of such "soft" drugs as cannabis. It quoted Dr David Filer, medical consultant to two London police stations, as saying: "We have had three or four cases recently where the court chose instead to convict for careless driving, even though tests showed the presence of the drug."

Cell check on Martin just before his death

David Martin was found hanged in his cell 17 minutes after prison officers checked on him, an inquest heard yesterday.

The hearing at Ryde, Isle of Wight, was adjourned until April 26, when a jury will hear the full evidence.

The coroner, Mr Keith Chesterton, issued a certificate for cremation, which was requested by Martin's parents. Martin, 37, had been serving a 25 year sentence for shooting a policeman and firearms offences.

Det Sgt William Berry said that Martin was seen in his cell at Parkhurst Jail at 6pm on Tuesday. Seventeen minutes later he was found hanging by a ligature around the neck which was tied to a grille in the cell wall.

Dr Neil Greenwood, a pathologist, said hanging was the cause of death.

College change

Students who apply next year for entry to Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, will be admitted on the basis of GCE grades instead of by the Cambridge entrance examination. It follows the example set by Emmanuel College.

VC's portrait

Mr Sarah Jones, widow of the Falklands VC Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, will attend the first viewing today of a painting of her husband commissioned by the officers of the School of Infantry in Warminster, Wiltshire.

Cup concession

Roman Catholic churches all over Liverpool will close for the afternoon on Sunday, March 25 so that congregation members can watch the televised Milk Cup Final football match between Everton and Liverpool at Wembley.

Phoenix Theatre for sale

The Phoenix Theatre, London, which opened with C. B. Cochrane's première of Noel Coward's *Private Lives* in 1930, is up for sale for £2.75m.

The theatre, a Grade II listed building in Charing Cross Road, will be offered as part of a complex of shops and flats. But Moss and Partners, the estate agents handling the sale on behalf of the Flint-Shipman family trust, say that the theatre may be sold separately, and could be used for other entertainment purposes.

Mr Sean Walsh, a partner in the firm, said yesterday: "There has been interest across the board from theatrical impresarios to property companies, and there is also interest from across the Atlantic".

Computer to aid Telecom inquiries

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

A national network of computerized centres equipped to deal with customer queries about telephone bills and service is being planned by British Telecom.

The plans, which are in the preliminary stages, depend on reorganizing Britain's 61 telephone areas into 23 districts, each of which will have a fully automated "front office" where customers can direct their telephone service queries or which they can visit.

The reorganization will begin late next year

Directory inquiries and billing will also be computerized. A start will be made on the former later this year and be completed by the end of 1985. British Telecom would then be able to allow customers access to the directory computer either on their own television sets, via Prestel, or on video display units located at certain strategic points, possibly in telephone kiosks.

Trials are to begin on itemized billing this year using a sample of 250,000 customers. Four areas will be used for tests by three different electronic equipment manufacturers.

They are London and Shrewsbury (GEC), Edinburgh (Plessey) and Leicester (IBM).

Rooftop death as royal car arrives

A steeplejack collapsed and died yesterday as he raised the Prince of Wales's standard minutes before the Prince and Princess arrived at a Sheffield factory.

Mr John Shaw, aged 57, was raising the standard on the roof of Westall Richardson Ltd, a cutlery factory, in Upper Allen Street.

Mr Shaw, who worked for a local firm of contractors, was 40ft above ground on the factory roof when he collapsed.

The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Dr Peter Jones, a general practitioner, left the royal guests to go to the man's aid.

He climbed a ladder to where the steeplejack was lying on the sloping roof and tried to revive him with the kiss of life and heart massage. But Mr Shaw, of Overend Road, Gleadless, Sheffield, was dead.

The body remained on the roof until the royal couple had entered the factory

The incident was witnessed by 2,000 onlookers who had gathered to catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the Prince of Wales was told of the death he asked for a message of sympathy to be passed to Mr Shaw's family.

At the end of the visit, the Prince of Wales was presented with a cook's knife and he paid for it with a 1981 Royal Wedding crown.

Happy landing: The Princess of Wales arriving yesterday at RAF Finningley for her visit with the Prince to Sheffield which concluded with their attendance at a performance of *Tosca* by the South Yorkshire Opera at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield

Fowl pest spread worries vets

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association expressed concern yesterday at the epidemic of Newcastle Disease (fowl pest) but declined to speculate on its origin.

Mr John Crooks, the association's president, said it had yet to be established whether the outbreaks in Wiltshire and Somerset, announced by the Ministry of Agriculture on Wednesday, were linked with those in Shropshire, declared on February 28, and North Yorkshire, declared on March 2.

The ministry said last night that a fourth outbreak had been confirmed at Lauder, Berwickshire, and that there were now about 20 suspect cases throughout Britain. So far 360,000 birds had been slaughtered. More than 42 million were slaughtered in the big outbreak in 1971.

Sixty thousand chickens were killed yesterday at Edington, Wiltshire.

Mr Crooks said he was aware of reports that farmers had been importing vaccine illegally from the Continent to immunize their flocks, but nothing had been proved.

Immunization is used to control the disease on the Continent, where it is endemic, but is banned in Britain, which has a policy of slaughter.

Study on rising toll of serious ski injuries

By Our Science Correspondent

Many British holidaymakers are returning from alpine ski resorts this season with more serious injuries than would have been expected a few years ago.

Medical experts say that most worrying trend is of high-speed collisions between skiers, causing fractured skulls, spine fractures, multiple injuries and facial lacerations, and in some cases, ruptures of the spleen, liver or kidneys.

Broken legs, commonly the top of the casualty list by knee damage, particularly torn ligaments, which take longer to heal than fractures, can be more painful and carry a bigger risk of long-term complications.

British holidaymakers hurt in Swiss ski resorts this season are among those being asked to answer a questionaire on how their accidents happened and to ations.

British holidaymakers hurt in Swiss ski resorts this season are among those being asked to answer a questionaire on how their accidents happened and to surrender their skis and boots for examination by technical experts, in an effort to reduce accidents.

SKING INJURIES SEEN BY SKI PATROL AND RANGER SERVICE IN AVIEMORE IN 1982-83

Type of injury	Site of injury	Number injured
Sprains/strains	knee	85
	ankle	39
	shoulder	23
	finger	22
	other	58
		(227)
Dislocations	shoulder	10
	finger	8
	other	6
		(24)
Fractures	tibia/fibula	36
	ankle	14
	ribs	7
	finger	7
	wrist	6
	spine	6
	other	27
		(103)
Bruises	various	23
Lacerations	sites	164
Concussions		9
Exposure		9
Other		18
		(223)

This is part of a study by the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention, which has become alarmed by the increase. Holidaymakers may even be subjected to equipment checks on the slopes.

The Swiss are concerned that improved equipment and better prepared pistes, while in many ways offering more safety, may also cause more accidents by allowing faster skiing.

At Adelboden, one of the resorts in the study, Dr Werner Schmidt said "Skiing is becoming more dangerous despite, or perhaps because of, the improvements. Too many people, especially the younger ones, ski much too fast, lose control of their skis and seriously injure themselves and those they collide with."

Betweem mid-December and early February, Dr Schmidt and his colleagues attended 380 injured skiers in Adelboden, an average of seven a day.

Up to half a million Britons take skiing holidays every year but no complete records of accidents are kept. The London insurance brokers, Douglas Cox Tyrie, who have specialized in skiing insurance for 33 years, say the number of claims they have had so far this year is about 3.5 per cent, much the same as in earlier years.

"Ten per cent of the accidents reported to us are due to collisions between skiers," the company's travel manager, Mr Michael Pettifer, said. "This is a very worrying increase on previous years and essentially is due to people skiing faster than they should."

He said the most likely causes included bad snow conditions, longer skis which increase leverage on the leg in accidents and enable faster skiing, the inability to master technique on longer skis, and reluctance among Britons to take lessons.

In a survey of last season's accidents at Aviemore in Scotland, published in January's *Nursing Mirror*, 39 per cent of injuries were sprains or strains, 39 per cent bruises, lacerations, concussion or exposure, 18 per cent fractures, most of them of the tibia and fibula, and 4 per cent dislocations, mostly of the shoulder.

PARLIAMENT March 15 1984

Brittan condemns mob rule by miner on miner

COAL STRIKE

Both Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, declared in the Commons that the police had a duty to enable those who wished to go to work to do so. Questioned about picketing at many collieries, Mrs Thatcher declared that intimidation and violence must not win.

Mr Brittan, in his statement, referred to the seriousness of the situation and stated that what was so horrifying was that mob rule was being inflicted by miner upon fellow miner. He had asked Sir Lawrence Byford, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, to keep in close touch with the chief constables of the areas concerned.

The police were doing everything in their power to uphold the right of miners who wanted to work and vote.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, condemned violence and commented that the Home Secretary seemed to regard it as his function to stir up difficult situations instead of seeking to cool down. The Government had a vested interest in provoking industrial anarchy, and the person responsible was Mrs Thatcher, who had sown hatred and despair.

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Mid Bedfordshire, C) after praising the miners' union for making strike ballots possible, asked the Prime Minister to condemn those who sought to frustrate them by violence and intimidation.

Above all (he continued) will she make it clear that there will be no repeat of the events at Saltley coke works under this Government and that the law will be fairly but firmly enforced?

Mrs Thatcher: Most miners either want to go in to work or peacefully to go in to exercise their right to ballot. These are both peaceful, law-abiding pursuits. It is the duty of the police to uphold people's rights to go about their law-abiding business peacefully.

The police have powers to limit the number of pickets, to disperse excessive pickets and to stop vehicles carrying pickets if necessary. They have the resources and facilities for mutual support if they require it.

They will carry out their duty of upholding the rights of law abiding citizens to go about their duty and will have the full support of the Government and of most of the people and the miners.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport) said that there must be no equivocation about upholding and enforcing the rule of law on pickets. But the Prime Minister should acknowledge, as she had said in her own words, that miners wished to work.

The anxiety (he continued) is not about redundancy but the feeling in many mining communities that there will be no jobs.

Would the Prime Minister look at BSC Industry Ltd which had created 19,000jobs since 1978 in steel communities hit by closures? Would she consider introducing something similar, an NCB Industry Ltd, to create jobs for miners threatened by closures?

Mrs Thatcher replied that job creation activity by BSC had been successful, particularly in places like Corby. The way to keep jobs in coal was by concentrating production on the newest and excellent mines and trying to reduce production from loss-making mines.

That way (she said) there will be a good future in the coal industry for sales in Britain and in exports.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): We all understand that the law on picketing is meant to be good enough to enforce the right of people who want to work, and that people who want to strike can, but this has done nothing to stop the flying cohorts of intimidation of Scargill and unless the police are given powers and reinforcements to stop this intimidation, the law is held in disrespect and intimidation of those who wish to work occurs.

Mrs Thatcher: Intimidation and violence must not win. The police are active in upholding the right of citizens to go about their normal business and we should condemn all who prevent them going about their normal business, and support the police in every way.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab): The Prime Minister is now known throughout the country as takeaway Thatcher, takeaway school meals, takeaway trade union rights.

Is it not time the Government realized the miners will fight for their rights and so will the ten million trade unionists in this country.

Mrs Thatcher: Governments over which I have presided have taken away national insurance surcharge, have taken away many of the top tax rates which were stopping enterprise and taken away some of the taxation burden from people by raising the threshold and reducing the standard rate of income tax from 33p to 30p.

These are very welcome taxes taken away from people and taking the tax away on jobs was very welcome both to employment and employers alike. (Conservative cheers).

The majority of miners are law-abiding, do not like violence or intimidation, want to go to work at their place of work and also to have the right to ballot which is being denied them at present. (Conservative cheers).

Mr Michael Forsyth (Stirling, C): If Arthur Scargill and his colleagues in the NUM believe there is a future for the loss-making pits, will she give them the opportunity by transferring them lock, stock, and barrel to the NUM?

Mrs Thatcher: If they were to wish to have a management buy-out I am sure we would consider it very sympathetically indeed.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): Since she has announced she is very much in favour of ballot votes for miners will she make her contribution towards ballot votes by giving the miners the right to ballot on whether they want Mr Ian MacGregor to remain the chairman?

Mrs Thatcher: Who holds management posts is not a matter for ballots. Whether or not there should be a strike is a matter for ballots.

I do not recall the last Labour government giving the right to hold a ballot on who should be chairman of the NCB. Of course they did not: they would not have been so damn silly. (Laughter).

Mr Brittan, in his statement, said: The legal position is clear. Any attempt to obstruct or intimidate those who wish to go to work is a breach of the criminal law. The mere presence of large numbers of pickets can be intimidating. The police have the duty to prevent obstruction and intimidation, and enable those who wish to go to work to do so. They have the power to stop and disperse large numbers of pickets, and to take preventive action by stopping vehicles and people.

Picketing has been taking place in Durham, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Wales. In those areas the police have been able to ensure that those who wish to go to work are not physically prevented from doing so. The presence of pickets has, however, led to many miners feeling unable to go to work. Overall, 83 pits were working normally at the beginning of the week. Only 29 are doing so this morning.

There has, however, been substantial mass picketing in the Nottinghamshire area, and serious disturbances as a result. The police have been responding to this firmly. At any one time more than 3,000 police officers, from a total of 17 forces in addition to the Nottinghamshire Constabulary, are on hand.

Of the 25 pits in the NCB's Nottinghamshire area, seven have been working normally; eight are working at reduced capacity; seven have been open, but have too few miners available to send men underground; three are not working. The most serious disturbances have been at Ollerton. The police estimate that as many as 500 pickets were present there last night and during the night a total of over 200 officers were deployed.

It was at Ollerton that a miner from Yorkshire, Mr David Jones died. I understand that a post mortem has been carried out, and that he died as a result of injuries to his chest. The House will wish to express its deep regret that this has happened.

Although there is no reason to suppose that the police were involved in any way, the chief constable has decided in the circumstances that it would be desirable to have the case investigated by a senior police officer from a force not involved in providing support in Nottinghamshire. The House will understand that in the circumstances it would be inappropriate for me to comment in more detail on this incident.

Following the death of Mr Jones, local management at Ollerton decided to end the night shift, all of whom had attended for work normally and the pickets moved away to other places.

During events in Nottinghamshire yesterday, 10 arrests were made, and by the end of this morning some 33 arrests had been made since midnight.

I need hardly underline the seriousness of this situation. The law permits picketing for the purpose of peacefully communicating and persuading. What it does not permit is what some of the Nottinghamshire miners themselves, who have been the victims of disgraceful conduct, have called mob rule: and what is so horrifying is that it is mob rule that is being inflicted by miner upon fellow miner.

Miners have the right to take part in a free ballot. In North Wales, Warwickshire and Staffordshire yesterday they conducted a ballot to determine whether or not they will take strike action. The ballot starts in the Nottinghamshire coal field today at 6 pm and is open for 24 hours. That ballot will be protected and will go ahead.

A major coordinated police response, involving police officers from throughout the country, has been deployed to ensure that any miner who wishes to work at any pit may do so and any miner who wishes to vote may do so.

I have made clear to the chief constables concerned that they have my complete support in taking every measure open to them within the law to keep the peace and protect the right to work and to vote.

The objective of the police is to prevent intimidation, obstruction and other criminal offences. They have mobilised every available officer in order to disperse excessive numbers of pickets. The police have extensive preventive powers under the common law, including, for example, the power to stop coaches, cars and people on foot who are clearly intent upon joining mass picketing which has become intimidatory either because of the risk or threat of violence or simply because of the sheer numbers involved.

The House may have heard of the agreement recently announced

Beith: Threats to miners and their families

between Mr Chadburn and Mr Arthur Scargill which may lead to the withdrawal of the Yorkshire pickets from Nottinghamshire. This does not, of course, affect in any way what I have said about the policy of the Government, the duties of the police or the rights of the citizen under the law throughout the country.

I have asked Sir Lawrence Byford, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, to keep in close touch with the chief constables of the areas concerned. He has left for Nottinghamshire in the first place, and will report personally to me later today.

I look to the whole House to condemn unreservedly any attempt to force miners not to work if they wish to do so, or to intimidate them from voting freely in the ballots now taking place. The right of miners who want to work and vote is something which is fundamental to a free society.

The police are currently doing everything in their power to uphold that right. In doing so they will have the fullest support of the Government and, I am confident, of the House.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Manchester, Gorton, Lab): We wish to express our sorrow at the death of Mr David Jones and to offer our sympathy to his wife and family in their sad and untimely bereavement.

We condemn all violence in all circumstances. That includes condemnation of violence in pursuit of industrial disputes, even when it occurs among people who feel impotent in the face of the destruction of their jobs, their industry, and their communities.

It is the duty of the Home Secretary above all other ministers to seek to maintain the Queen's peace. Yet he seems to regard it as his function to stir up difficult situations – (Conservative protests) – instead of seeking to cool them down. He did this during the Warrington Messenger dispute.

He is doing it again today in a statement that goes far outside his departmental responsibilities as

Ashby: Miners most anxious to work

Home Secretary and which is deliberately calculated to inflame a situation – (Conservative shouts of "No") – that requires conciliation. We all know that it is the Prime Minister who has put him up to it.

It is this Government which is directly responsible for this lamentable situation by forcing on to the statute book legislation deliberately calculated to inflame delicate industrial problems and by appointing Mr MacGregor to carve up the coal industry. The Government have a vested interest in provoking industrial anarchy.

The chairman of the Coal Board is seeking to implement a unilateral closure plan without any proper consultation with the NUM.

The Government should intervene by acting to bring the parties together so that a sensible plan can be worked out for the industry producing this most precious and essential fuel.

The person responsible for this sorry situation is the Prime Minister. (Labour cheers). It is she who appointed Mr MacGregor to butcher the coal industry. It is she who has ordered the Home Secretary to make this provocative statement today.

It was she who said: "Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is despair, let me sow hope". The Prime Minister has sown hatred and despair. I hope she is satisfied with what she has done.

Mr Brittan: He began what purported to be his questions on my statement with a condemnation of violence whatever its cause or source might be. Every single word that he uttered after that showed that that condemnation was no more than a ritual.

He went on to have the effrontery to accuse me of stirring up incidents and of going beyond my departmental responsibilities when I stated the facts, stated the law and stated my support for the police in upholding the law. The House will judge who is going beyond his responsibilities and who is unworthy of the office to which he aspires.

Mr Don Concannon (Mansfield, Lab): I hope this House will kindly belt up because I have to go back to a highly charged situation in Nottinghamshire.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): I hope Mr Brittan will reflect on the statement. It was not helpful to a difficult and inflammatory situation.

Mr Bittan: It is my duty to make clear that the police have the resources and the support to enable the law to be enforced. It would be a sad day for this country if it would be regarded as a matter of controversy to suggest people should not be able to go to work if they want to.

Sir John Osborn (Sheffield Hallam, C) asked for an assurance that flying pickets had been stopped.

Mr Brittan: I cannot give him the assurance that nowhere in the country will there be flying pickets. Everyone involved is well aware of what their duty is and they will have my support in carrying it out.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Twee, L) said flying pickets from Durhan went to Northumberland where miners had voted overwhelmingly against striking. They said if the miners continued to go to work, many more pickets would arrive.

Mr Scargill and the Opposition should win the argument with the public and not bring threats of violence to miners and their families.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C) said although the TUC General Secretary had condemned the violence, there had been no such condemnation by the President of the NUM or the Opposition Front Bench.

Mr Brittan: The statement condemning the violence is extremely welcome.

Everybody must make their own decision about what their conscience dictates.

Mr David Ashby (North West Leicestershire, C): In my area of North West Leicestershire where we have suffered perhaps the greatest number of pit closures of any area in the United Kingdom the miners are most anxious to continue working.

Mr Brittan: Those who want to work have the right to work and they will have all the protection the law can provide.

Orders for UK from Thatcher Gulf trips

OMAN CONTRACT

The Prime Minister retaliated against her critics over the Oman visit and her family's alleged involvement by outlinging to the Commons a list of projects which had brought jobs to Britain through contracts worth many millions. These had resulted from her visits to the Gulf.

Mrs Thatcher declared that she had not met Mr Jamil Amyuni, Middle East director of Cementation, "in an official capacity". When she was asked a similar question on Tuesday, she said she had met "most people in the construction industry at one time or another".

Dr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) raising the issue, asked: Why does the Prime Minister continue to block questions tabled on Oman by Mr Peter Shore, shadow Leader of the House?

What has she got to hide? Will she answer now whether she met Mr Jamil Amyuni, Middle East director of Cementation Ltd, and, if so, when and where and what did they discuss?

Mrs Thatcher: I have not met him in an official capacity. (Labour interruptions) I do not answer in any other from this dispatch box.

Because of the noise, she repeated her answer and continued: About Oman, I have answered repeatedly. During my visit I did not raise the interest of any individual companies which at this stage could have been interested in securing the right to negotiate all aspects of the university project. I raised, as I was advised to do, Britain's interest in all aspects of the project.

During my tour down the Gulf intended to get jobs for Britain, contracts came to this country for a national guard hospital in Saudi Arabia at a total value of £120m; for Hawk trainer aircraft for the Emirates and later for Kuwait on another visit, total value to British Aerospace about £160m; a major defence contract for Qatar, total value £70m; a memorandum with BP for exploitation of the North-West Dome gasfield, Qatar.

During the April tour, there was a major programme of power stations and coal mining projects, for which a contract was subsequently granted to Northern Engineering, valued at around £250m.

She had been batting for Britain in spite of miserable-minded Labour MPs. (loud Conservative cheers).

Debate on fuel prices and poverty

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Conclusion of the debate on the Budget.

Tuesday: Debate on Public Accounts Committee reports.

Wednesday: Debate on Opposition motion on fuel costs and poverty.

Thursday: Debates on foreign affairs and on the CAP.

Friday: Private Member's Bill: Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Bill, second reading.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Telecommunications Bill, report, second day.

Tuesday: Telecommunications Bill, report, third day.

Wednesday: Debates on Highlands and Islands Development Board, on nuclear war, and on the prison service.

Thursday: Housing and Building Control Bill, report, first day.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Prescription and Limitation Bill, Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Bill, and Video Recordings Bill, report stages.

Sensible pay deals vital to success

THE BUDGET

The Budget presented to the Commons on Tuesday, was, in a very real sense, a Budget for jobs, for a stronger economy and for a more prosperous Britain, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said in the Commons when debate continued on the Chancellor's proposals.

He stated that recovery was underway. The outlook for the economy was brighter than it had been for years. There was momentum in the economy and the object of the Budget was to sustain and increase it.

Productivity was at record levels. Production costs were better controlled than they had been for 20 years. With that improvement came profits, the key to more infestment and more jobs.

They could not afford to be complacent. It was vital for jobs that Britain was competitive. Sensible pay settlements and continued improvements in productivity were vital to Britain's future success.

The number of people in work increased by 80,000 between March and September 1983 and that was the first increase for three years.

The latest figures showed that in December, January and February, job centres had placed 390,000 people, compared with 335,000 for the equivalent previous period – an increase of 16 per cent – at a time when the unemployment figures were a little disappointing.

Another encouraging indicator was that executive advertising for management, including senior management, was running this year at double last year's level. It was at the highest level for 20 years.

There had been a substantial increase in Government funds for measures to help employment and training. This year more than £2,000m would be spent, four times as much as Labour spent in its last year of office. Some 670,000 people had benefited from measures.

There could not be a clearer indication in the Budget of the priority the Government gave to employment than the abolition of the national insurance surcahrge, Labour's tax on jobs. There was now a special combination of low inflation, higher productivity and fast growth, something that had eluded the country for too long.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said the Budget might be neutral in financial terms: it was certainly not in employment terms. Above all it was not neutral because it made no basic change in the policies of deflation which had caused the present tragedy. No change in the policies followed over the past five years meant that there would be the same or even worse results in terms of unemployment.

He would not be alone in asking why the Chancellor had not embarked upon even a modest public works programme. It was undeniable that the inner city infrastructure needed to be renewed and the transport system modernized, that Victorian sewerage systems would collapse if not attended to with some urgency, that the railways should be electrified and that much of the housing stock, particularly in the public sector, needed urgently to be modernized. Yet all those things had been neglected.

Future historians would find it staggering that the Government used North Sea oil revenue to pay for extra unemployment. No recovery without a reduction in unemployment should be acceptable in a civilized society.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C), pointing out that Mr Lawson had stated he was continuing the policies pursued since 1979, said that five more policies like the last five would eliminate inflation, but would lead to a vast increase in unemployment, cause investment, manufacturing output and industrial production to fall.

There must be an expansion of investment to pay for the imports Britain would need when oil revenue dropped. There must be a climate of goodwill with the unions and international cooperation.

For all the bravure of the Chancellor's brilliant performance (he went on) – and the Budget had a number of excellent proposals – it was strong on tactics and weak on strategy. It has done nothing to imporve the treatment of the unemployed which is a shameful omission. The Budget fails to deal with the fundamentl problems of the economy.

VAT plea by Kinnock

The real value of income tax thresholds had been raised by a Conservative Government, but not by Labour Governments, Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister, claimed in the Commons. She was replying to Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who had demanded that she instruct the Chancellor to withdraw the takeaway food tax.

Mr Kinnock said that many people realized that the tax on takeaway food was unclear in effect and plain daft in operation.

Mrs Thatcher, rejecting his demand, said: If that is the only complaint he has of the Budget, it shows how . . .

The rest of her words were lost in the uproar.

Mr Kinnock: How does she justify taxing the food of some of the least well-off people in Britain while, at the same time, giving major tax concessions to those with savings of more than £70,000?

Mrs Thatcher: He complains about extending the VAT base. In April 1974, Labour extended it to confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream and potato crisps. In April 1975, Labour applied VAT at 25 per cent to electrical appliances, radio, TV, hi-fi, boats and caravans and very nearly ruined those industries.

Mr Kinnock: Perhaps she will answer the question, instead of referring to something which occured 10 years ago, two million jobs ago, £30,000m oil revenues ago. How does she justify huge tax concessions to some of the best-off in our society while imposing taxes on the food of some of the poorest.

Mrs Thatcher: We raised thresholds. We believe in justice for all.

Crime rate fall continues

HOME OFFICE

A select committee investigation into the Special Branch was called for by Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Labour) who during questions in the Commons, said that particularly over terrorism, there were aspects of recent Special Branch operations which gave rise to considerable disquiet.

Why was the Home Secretary opposed to a select committee looking into the Special Branch?

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said he was satisfied with the operation of the Special Branch. I understand his concern (he added) but I do not think that anything Mr Winnick has brought to light justifies an inquiry.

Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge, C): The criminal statistics announced today (Thursday) and in February all go to show that the Metropolitan Police is an efficient operation and that Special Branch plays a valuable part in it.

Mr Brittan: Figures published today show a fall of 1 per cent following an increase of 10 per cent in previous years. Robberies were down by 3 per cent in 1983 and murders were down substantially as well.

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): Will he confirm that the number of crimes solved by the average Metropolitan policeman was 4.2 per year?

Mr Brittan: The Commissioner is taking firm steps to improve efficiency but the figures speak for themselves. For instance stealing of cars which rose by an average of 7 per cent a year for a decade fell by 7 per cent last year.

Police in Campbell case defended

There was no reason to believe that anything inconsistent with the normal instructions to the Metropolitan Police concerning the property of road accident victims occurred in the case of Mr Duncan Campbell, of the *New Statesman*, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said during Commons questions.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) had asked: Would he confirm that the Metropolitan Police have specific instructions as to what officers should do when there is an accident and an individual's property is found?

One chapter makes it clear it is the duty of the police officer to take any personal property to the hospital and to get a receipt for it. Why did that not happen in the case of Duncan Campbell?

Mr Brittan said the contents of the panniers on Mr Campbell's cycle were examined as part of the routine process of checking and listing property that came into police custody.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs; Is the Home Secretary therefore saying that it is the normal instructions to the Metropolitan Police to rifle the belongings of people who are injured in accidents?

How did it come about that it was just that one individual whose belongings were rifled? Will he give instructions, as the police authority for London, that this kind of police state activity should not take place?

Mr Britton: It is the duty of the police to make arrangements for the safekeeping of the possessions of all the victims of road accidents. Parts of that duty is to register and list the property taken into possession as a result.

Absent-minded professor defended

EDUCATION

Never make fun of the absent-minded professor. His mind was absent from his bootlaces because he was far away seeking higher things, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, told the Lords at the end of a debate on higher education on Wednesday night.

Not all professors were so admirable (he added). But one could succeed in national life without being a university man. If his father, St Patrick and Napoleon could do it, so could a great many other people.

The educational system had been built up higgledy-piggledy. It may not be the worse for that, but it made developments more difficult and dogmatism more dangerous.

Tertiary education was dependent on funds from central government and it must remain independent of the state. It should therefore look to a multiplicity of sources of finance both from public and private purses.

An independent structure of higher education was as important as an independent judiciary or independent professions. Tertiary education, even more than other education, was about quality not quantity. In the republic of learning there was no place for privilege of wealth or birth. But there was no room for equality either.

Scholarship for its own sake was an ideal never to be wholly abandoned either in science or the arts.

He was convinced that Britain consistently under-estimated the importance of tertiary education at all levels and concentrated too much on school education.

Move to limit power of arrest rejected

TERRORISM

An attempt to write into the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill a limitation on the powers of arrest by removing the decision from the police and placing it with the Home Secretary, was defeated by 142 votes to 93 – Government majority 49, during the third reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

Lord Shackleton (Lab) moving the amendment, said the concern was that the United Kingdom would no longer be a haven for refugees fleeing from oppressive regimes because the Bill would cover alleged acts of terrorism committed in other countries. That was not the Government's intention and it should put it in the Bill.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the Government intended that the powers should not be used to make arrests when there was no prospect of charges before a United Kingdom court or of deportation.

The difficulty was that the Home Secretary had no power to direct either chief officers or constables of any rank on operational matters. The Government's intention would be made clear in a circular to police

Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, said the Home Secretary had no authority to direct police to make an arrest and that was right as otherwise the power could be used for political aims. The power of arrest was the independent responsibility of the chief officers and those under them and not of the Government. It would be unconstitutional were it otherwise.

The amendment proposed a code of practice, but that would inevitably be taken by the police as a directive. Guidance through a circular would be sufficient.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, said it would be shirking responsibility to be fobbed off by an elitist constitutional argument. The anti-apartheid movement were pleading for the amendment to be included and the country owed a duty to them.

The Bill was read the third time and passed.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Lawson has succeeded brilliantly in the first political task of his Budget. He has shown that, despite all its recent misfortunes, this is not a government which has simply run out of steam. But how far has he also provided the central strategy that has recently been lacking? How far has he resolved the dilemma over public spending that has given the impression of an administration whose voice does not know what its hands are doing?

In September 1982 Sir Geoffrey Howe, as Chancellor, warned his colleagues of the horrifying heights to which taxation might rise by the end of the decade if public expenditure projections were left unchanged. The warning was accompanied by a paper from the Think Tank setting out options for spending cuts which sent shivers down ministerial spines. The Cabinet recognized an act of political suicide when it saw one and decided, after an acrimonious debate, that it had not discussed the paper.

Masterpiece of caution

That disposed of the remedy, but it did not get rid of the diagnosis. The Government would have to form a more optimistic judgment of economic prospects, produce alternative proposals or step forward into the future with its eyes resolutely shut.

During the general election campaign it was hard to tell which interpretation was correct. The manifesto was a masterpiece of caution touched with complacency, and ministers were so circumspect that they began to be suspected of having something to hide.

After the election it soon became evident that that allegation was unfounded. When he became Chancellor, Mr Lawson spoke as if he would like to cut expenditure significantly, but the brief flurry of controversy in the summer was simply over the need to bring spending plans for the coming financial year back into line with previously published targets.

Mr Biffen made it clear in a television interview that he thought more that that would be impossible in the years ahead, and Mrs Thatcher indicated to Mr Brian Walden on *Weekend World* a few weeks ago that she shared this view. Whatever her inclination might be, she seemed to be accepting political realities.

Mr Lawson has developed this acceptance into a strategy. Public spending is, he hopes, to be held steady in real terms for ten years, while tax cuts are to be financed out of economic growth, which is to be encouraged by tax reform. The merits of this approach are that it gives a clearer idea than for some time of what the Government is aiming for, and it is more realistic than reducing taxes in the expectation of spending cuts that are never made.

But the Chancellor's spending target is not the soft option that it may seem. To speak of holding expenditure steady in real terms may suggest a policy of minimal change. Yet the pressures to spend more in some departments will be irresistible, and in other instances will be politically attractive. The overall target can be met only if spending in other departments is reduced to accommodate these pressures.

Strategy implies need for change

Perhaps this may not present too difficult a task over the next four years – though I am a little sceptical of official confidence in this respect – but from 1988-89 onwards it is bound to present a formidable challenge. Counting candle-ends then is unlikely to be enough. Mr Lawson's strategy implies the need for some policy changes in the second half of that period.

These cannot just be produced at the last minute: the ground will have to be prepared in advance. This means before the next election, which is precisely the time when prudent party managers will be most anxious not to scare off the voters.

The politician's instinct will be to approve Mr Lawson's strategy because it does not sound frightening, but then to banlk at the steps which would be required to implement it because they might be alarming. It is therefore a strategy with a time-bomb. The Chancellor has surprised his critics not only by his ingenuity but by the skill with which he has presented the Budget. But he has a major task of persuasion ahead, not least with his colleagues.

Driving ban on David Essex

David Essex, aged 36, the pop singer, was fined £300 and banned from driving for a month by magistrates at Maidenhead, Berkshire, yesterday. He appeared under his real name, David Albert Cook.

The court was told that a police car had followed him for eight miles at speeds of up to 110 miles an hour on the M4.

Tea on the rates

An orchestra and free teas will be provided at Norwich City Hall on open days being held today and tomorrow to show how the city council spends ratepayers' money and to campaign against the rate-capping Bill.

Banks urged to vet home repair loans

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the Building Economic Development Committee, yesterday criticised banks and building societies for lending money for home improvements without ensuring that the work was properly carried out.

He said at the annual lunch of the National Home Improvement Council, that it was claimed that up to half the funds borrowed from building societies leaked into other forms of expenditure. "If the justification for the tax relief is to help people with their housing costs, its use should surely be restricted to the purchase, repair or improvement of housing."

Part of the blame for householders' reluctance to get work done lay with the building industry, which was geared to new construction.", he said.

The situation was made worse by the fact that the Government levied value-added tax on repair work, and now building alterations, which encouraged customers and suppliers to make cash and barter deals which would not be caught in the tax net, Sir Monty added.

The budget proposal to extend VAT to building alterations, was criticized by Mr Harry Barclay, the council's newly elected chairman. He said: "far from VAT being extended, it should be dropped on housing repairs and maintenance and a tax allowance restored to be set off against the cost of repairs."

He said the most recent English House Condition Survey, showed that most of those living in the very worst housing could not afford to finance the necessary remedial work without grants, that household in unsatisfactory conditions were likely to be the homes of the elderly, or single on low incomes or not in full employment.

It was not acceptable to have more than 1,020,000 dwellings classified as unfit to live in. "It is my view that the home improvement grant system should be reviewed and that houses defined as unfit be entitled to a mandatory grant similar to the present intermediate grant applicable where there is a lack of basic amenities", Mr Barclay said.

Rebuke for MoD on job training

By Our Defence Correspondent

More than 100 Ministry of Defence establishments will be told today that they must do more to provide training opportunities for unemployed school-leavers. Mr John Lee, Parliamentary Under-Secreretary for Defence Procurement, will address a conference in Harrogate on the subject.

When he took up his appointment at the ministry in October, Mr Lee was embarrassed to find that although it is one of Britain's largest employers it had until then received only about a hundred school-leavers under the Government's Youth Training Scheme.

The scheme guarantees all jobless school-leavers a year's full-time training and work experience. At the end of January more than a quarter of a million young people were receiving training.

Last August the ministry committed itself to making 2,000 places available. So far it has had fewer than 700 places available or in the pipeline, partly because in some areas agreement has not been reached with trade unions.

هكذا من الأصل

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Masterpiece of caution

Gemayel's banquet fails to reconcile old enemies at Lebanon conference

From Robert Fisk, Lausanne

There was supposed to be sweetness and light at yesterday's session of the Lebanese reconciliation talks. Five different vintages of wine and a Lebanese flag made out of flowers and tinned asparagus had augmented a banquet at the Beau Rivage hotel.

President Amin Gemayel had thrown his arms around Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim leader, who had done no more than offer a token, rather cool handshake by way of greeting at the start of the meal.

But the old men of Lebanon returned to the fray yesterday morning. It started when Mr Sulieman Franjieh pro-Syrian former President, archly suggested that Mr Pierre Gemayel, the President's father and the leader of the Phalange, had been working for the Israelis. According to three separate conference sources, the script then ran thus:

Pierre Gemayel: "You must understand the fear which drives Christians towards Israel".

Franjieh: "They (the Christians) are neither Lebanese nor Christian – they are Israelis".

Gemayel: I cannot accept your definition of them".

Franjieh: "You are an Israeli".

Gemayel: "I am more Lebanese than you. You are not Lebanese. You are a dog and a traitor".

At which point, Mr Franjieh stormed out of the conference chamber and would only return after President Gemayel had personally gone to his hotel suite to soothe his anger.

With such scenes in the conference room it was therefore scarcely surprising that both the Syrians and the Lebanese delegates were saying yesterday that the talks would continue into the weekend, perhaps into next week.

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, held separate meetings with President Gemayel and Mr Berri yesterday morning, allegedly repeating Syria's minimum demands for an "Arabized" and peaceful Lebanon, in which the delegates could sort out their own structure of government providing it represented no threat to Syria's security.

President Gemayel had held Wednesday night's banquet not only to honour Mr Khaddam but to bring the rival Lebanese leaders closer together.

Yet the lack of trust was evident enough as giant alsation dogs were brought into the hotel to sniff the rubber plants while bearded Lebanese gunmen attached to the delegations chewed coyly on the *fois gras* just in case the opposing militias had been flavouring the banquet with poison.

It is becoming ever more evident at the conference that the Muslim militia leaders are as anxious to force the President into taking responsibility for the bloodshed in Muslim areas of Beirut over the past six months as they are to create a new structure of government.

Mr Berri, for example, told a news conference yesterday that there could be no compromise at the talks if government appointments continued to be awarded on grounds of religion or if President Gemayel refused to accept his role in the bombardment of west Beirut.

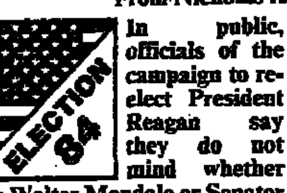
Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials say that all parties to the talks are now agreed that there should be further powers for Lebanon's Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, a longer term for the Speaker of the Assembly, the possibility of a second parliamentary chamber, and the redistribution of key positions in the administration.

Yet Syria's specific demands have still not been made public, and this conference, it becomes more and more obvious, is being held more to consecrate Syria's political victory than to change the minutiae of government structures in Beirut.

● Tel Aviv: The Lebanese port of Sidon reopened yesterday after being shut down by the Israelis for 10 days (Moshe Brilliant writes). The closure followed explosions in the port area on March 4 which injured 11 soldiers, one of them fatally.

Hart's TV image worries Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



In public, officials of the campaign to re-elect President Reagan say they do not mind whether Mr Walter Mondale or Senator Gary Hart wins the Democratic presidential nomination. They are confident Mr Reagan can beat either of them in the November election.

In private, however, they express concern about the meteoric rise of Senator Hart since his New Hampshire victory two weeks ago. The Colorado senator represents a new type of challenge which the President's campaign staff had not anticipated.

Senator Hart has a number of political assets which could be used to good effect against Mr Reagan. First, his age. At 47 he is a quarter of a century younger than Mr Reagan. By projecting himself as the representative of a "new generation of leadership" he has already shown in his battle with Mr Mondale (who is only nine years his senior) that he can make political capital out of his relative youth.

Secondly, he looks good on television. This is a medium which President Reagan has managed to dominate for the past three years with such success that his personal popularity has consistently been higher than ratings for the way he does his job. Although Senator Hart lacks Mr Reagan's folksy, almost homely appeal, his youthful good looks, for many viewers, bestowed on him an almost Kennedy-like attraction.

"It's like the battle between McDonald's and Burger King," one observer said, referring to an advertising war between two leading hamburger chains. "One is more established than the other, but both can be made to appear equally mouth-watering."

Thirdly, Senator Hart has none of Mr Mondale's political baggage. As he puts it, "I am a smaller target for a Reagan attack."

Unlike Mr Mondale, he is not associated with the discredited Carter administration. Nor is he saddled with Mr Mondale's special-interest strings. Even his past links with Mr George McGovern, for whom he was campaign manager in 1972, are not considered a significant liability, because of Mr McGovern's own re-emergence in the role of respected elder statesman.

A recent Gallup Poll, taken before "Super Tuesday" demonstrates why the Reagan campaign staff are worried by Senator Hart. It showed that he would beat Mr Reagan by 52 to 43 per cent if the election were held now.

Surveys by the President's pollster, Mr Richard Wirthlin, show Mr Reagan leading Senator Hart by only four points, compared with a 16-point margin over Mr Mondale.

"What he would like is a nice, hard primary fight in which Mondale emerges as the eventual winner," Mr Ed Rollins, the Reagan campaign director said recently. "We are certain he can beat Mondale. Hart would be more difficult."

The Reagan re-election campaign had been planned on the basis of a contest between Mr Reagan and the former vice-president. In recent speeches Mr Reagan had concentrated his attacks on Mr Mondale, whom he portrayed as the heir-apparent of the "malaise and confusion of the Carter years".

Reagan aides say they have not yet decided to revise their campaign strategy. However, they expect the President to start taking a few swipes at Senator Hart in future speeches.

Vote catchers: Senator Hart accompanied by his wife, Lee, at a Washington rally.

For the moment Mr Reagan will continue to "act presidential" and to put as much distance as possible between himself and his battling Democratic challengers. His campaign trip to Iowa last month on the day of that state's precinct caucuses was not considered a success.

This means he will make only occasional campaign trips around the country and will leave Vice-President George Bush to do most of his political legwork. Mr Reagan will only throw himself fully into the campaign after he has been formally nominated the Republican candidate at the party's national convention in Dallas in August.

Swapo men 'killed by Angolans'

Windhoek (AFP) – Angolan government troops have engaged Swapo forces moving through southern Angola, shooting and killing some of them, according to the *Windhoek Advertiser* yesterday.

An earlier report in the *Republikein* newspaper of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said Angolan forces had killed Swapo guerrillas trying to move southward from north of Cuvelai, base of the joint South African-Angolan monitoring commission.

ANC man jailed

Pietermaritzburg (AFP) – A black militant of the African National Congress, arrested in possession of a bomb close to where the Prime Minsiter was to give a speech, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonent. Thembinkosi Paulson Ngcobo, pleaded guilty last Friday.

Death threat

Butner, North Carolina (AP) – Larry Flynt, the millionaire sex magazine publisher, who is serving a 15-month jail sentence for contempt of court, says he has put out a contract on the life of President Reagan and would kill him personally.

Belgian hold-up

Tournai (AP) – Two armed and hooded men held up a post office van at Tournai railway station and fled with 29m francs (£383,000).

FitzGerald makes plea to Britain

Washington (AP) – Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, appealed to Britain to join in a fresh approach to solving the Northern Ireland problem when he addressed a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives here.

Accorded the rare honour of addressing both Houses of Congress, Dr FitzGerald also said that Americans had an obligation to avoid giving even moral support to terrortist groups in Northern Ireland.

"Not one of us, in Britain or in Ireland, is free of some measure of guilt for what has been happening in Northern Ireland", he said. "None of us has a right to seek to shift the whole of the blame on to others.

"Both the London and Irish Governments have a duty to break out of ancient moulds and attitudes and to make the necessary imaginative leap of understanding."

People concerned about Ireland had a moral obligation to support peace and reconciliation. "It can be fulfilled only by a corresponding rejection of – revulsion against – the very idea of aid by way of money, or by way of weapons, or by way or moral support, to any of those who are engaged in the acts of horrific violence that are corrupting and destroying the life of a whole community", he said.

The audience, which included Vice-President George Bush, the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps, interrupted with warm applause.

Russia steps up war of words in election year

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union is stepping up its campaign to sway public opinion in the West, with this year's American presidential election as its main target, according to a book published in London today.

The authors have interviewed former Soviet block intelligence officers while carrying out research, and claim that a big effort has also been made to slow down the basing of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe.

The book is *Dezinformatsia* by Professor Richard Shultz of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Massachusetts and Professor Roy Godson of Georgetown University, Washington, who were in London for last night's launch at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall.

They say that about 40 per cent of the 1,300 Soviet officials in Washington, New York and San Francisco are intelligence officers, with about 300 of these involved in political espionage.

Each of the latter is responsible for directing up to five agents or trusted contacts, the authors say. A similar pattern exists in Western Europe, where a high percentage of the 14,000 Russian officials based there are involved in intelligence.

Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet Strategy (Richard Shultz and Roy Godson, Brassey's, £13.30).

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Kohl cites border issue in puncturing euphoria over East German links

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West Germany's relations with East Germany were still far from normal, as shown by the "intolerable" border between the two countries, Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, told the Bundestag yesterday.

"Nowhere is the cruel character of the division of Europe more in evidence than on this border through the middle of Germany", he said in his annual report on the "state of the nation in divided Germany."

Clearly attempting to play down recent optimistic expectations about the develpment of relations bertween the two German states, Herr Kohl said a peaceful order in Europe was not possible without freedom, respect for human rights and the renunciation of force.

"Whoever seriously wants this must dismantle walls and barbed wire, forbid the teaching of hatred and enmity, not threaten the demands for human rights with force."

He added: "We cannon and will not keep silent about the disregard for human rights even in our fatherland" – a term he frequently uses to refer to both East and West Germany.

The Chancellor used the occasion to dampen some of the euphoria that has been induced by the large number of West German politicians flocking across the border in recent weeks for talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

While welcoming the "generally positive development" of relations, the intensive dialogue and cooperation in many areas, he insisted that practical solutions should serve to help human beings and make the division of Germany more tolerable, they could not be achieved at the expensive of democracy, freedoom and human rights.

Bonn's goal was still the freedom and unity of Germany through self-determination in a united Europe. But the preservation of freedom came above all else. Herr Kohl, addressing his remarks to East Berlin, warned anyone against the "illusion that he can play off our security against our desire for unity".

Without mentioning the deployment of Nato missiles by name, the Chancellor said relations between the two countries had remained stable even in recent months. This was a gain for both and for West Germany's allies.

He underlined the Federal Republic's place in the Western alliance, and insisted there was no "special German way". His country did not ignore the whole European balance or think of trying to overcome the division in isolation from its European neighbours.

Herr Kohl said East German claims for reunification did not hide the fact that in practice the country's citizens were not free to vote. He insisted that reunification could only be achieved peacefully through European unity. For Bonn, European politics and German politics were two sides of a coin, he said.

For the opposition, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, regretted that the Christian Democrats had opposed for so many years in oppostion what they now welcomed in the development of relations.

He had gained the impression from his talks in East Berlin with Herr Honecker on Wednesday that further progress was possible, and could include travel and improvements in the minimum exchange requirement.

But there had to be a *quid pro quo* from Bonn, and he favoured accommodations on the fixing of the Elbe border and on East Germany's demand for the closure of the Salzgitter centre, which registers each instance of shooting by border guards.

The Government has rejected this, together with the recognition of East German citizenship and the transformation of East and West German representations in Bonn and East Berlin into embassies. But Herr Honecker is certain to raise the issues again when he visits the Federal Republic.

A view of the second Berlin wall now being built by East Germany, behind the Brandenburg Gate. Right, Chancellor Kohl preparing to address the Bundestag yesterday.

A second wall is going up in Berlin

East Germany has begun to build a second wall at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Set back about 80 yards from the original wall that for 23 years has divided the former capital, the new wall is about 15ft high, 3ft more than the other one.

East German workmen could be seen yesterday erecting the pre-cast concrete slabs, and so far over 100 yards have been constructed, running south from the famous gate across a 22-acre triangle of land that juts into West Berlin.

No official reason has been given to the West Berlin authorities for the construction. However, the East German foreign ministry yesterday said that the wall has to free land on the other side, suggesting East German readiness to exchange this triangle of land for other territory elsewhere in the city.

Negotiations on tidying up the zigzag border have been going on with the West Berlin Senate since November.

A West Berlin spokesman said there was no reason so far to believe that the work on the wall had any defensive purpose. The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stem the flow of defectors to the West.

More Iran war victims flown to Europe

Cologne (AP) – Greeted with shouts of "Down with Saddam" and "Down with USA", 15 Iranian soldiers arrived in West Germany yesterday for treatment of wound suffered on alleged Iraqi gas attacks.

The soldiers arrived at Cologne-Bonn airport on an Iran Air Boeing 707 from Tehran and were taken off on stretchers. About 50 Iranians, including diplomatsand soldiers previously treated in West German hospitals, shouted anti-Iraq and anti-American slogans.

Ten of the wounded were taken to a special skin treatment clinic in the Ruhr town of Recklinghausen, while five other were sent to Munich.

The Iranian Ambassador, Mr Muhammad Jawad Salare, said at an airport press conference that the United States was "delaying its condemnation" of Iraq's use of chemical weapons. Hundreds of Iranian soldiers have been victims, he said.

● **BAGHDAD:** Iraq replied to press reports of a Iraqi factory making chemical weapons by saying its Akashat indistrial complex only produces fertilizers" (AP reports).

The minister of Industry and Minerals, Mr Subhi Yassin, said that the plant uses phosphates to produce fertilizer.

● **TEHRAN:** Iran rejected a call by Arab League foreign ninisters for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq. The Foreign Ministry described the Arab League meeting as "a fruitless political effort" (AFP reports).

Nato's new approach on troop cuts

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Nato powers are preparing for a new approach to the East-West talks on troop reductions in Central Europe, which resume in Vienna today.

Sources say that its success might depend upon how genuine the Soviet Union is in negotiating an agreement which should end its military superiority in the region. The fact that the talks are starting at all is a first sign of spring in relations with Moscow, which fell to near freezing-point in mid-winter.

Best known by their initials MBFR, which stand for Mutual Balanced Force Reductions, they have continued with only seasonal breaks since October 1973, despite limited progress.

One obstacle has been, as always, Soviet refusal to allow sufficiient on-site inspection of troops, to satisfy the West that they have complied with the terms of an agreement.

Another difficulty since 1976, however, has been that while the Soviet Union has agreed to work towards a common ceiling of 900,000 troops, including no more than 700,000 soldiers, in Central Europe, it has claimed to have 180,000 fewer Warsaw Pact forces there already than the Western powers believe.

Nato has countered by demanding a numerical breakdown of the Soviet figures so that both sides might work out where the discrepancy lies. But the Soviet led Pact has refused to respond.

Then, last December, the Soviet Union, still smarting over the deployment of the first new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, refused to agree on a date for the resumption of MBFR after Christmas.

The MBFR negotiations began on October 30, 1973, with the participation of the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. The talks had been proposed by Nato in 1968, when it was felt that the gradual political stabilization of Europe should be accompanied by military reductions involving East Europe. Nato demanded Soviet acceptance of MBFR as a condition of agreeing to the Sovet proposal for a European security conference, which eventually took place in Helsinki.

In this case, however, the display of Soviet umbrage did not last long and today's reopening was quietly agreed "in the margins" of the Stockholm conference on European disarmament in January.

Since then, the Nato participants have been reviewing their whole approach to the negotiations, after a decision to do so was taken during the allied foreign ministers' meeting at Brussels in early December.

Their initiative, which is expected to emerge within the next two weeks at Vienna, is an attempt to find a way round the argument over data, which would avoid either side having to admit it was wrong.

Mr Morton Abramowitz, leader of the American delegation in Vienna, was in London for consultations at the Foreign Office this week but has so far been guarded about *making predictions.*

Setback for Alfonsin on union move

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

President Raúl Alfonsín's plans to reorganize Argentina's powerful Peronist labour movement were thrown into doubt yesterday when the Senate rejected his proposed labour reform Bill after an all night debate.

It was a big defeat for Señor Alfonsin, who had made reform of the unions a priority issue since he took office last December. It reflects the growing split between the President's middle-class Radical Party and the entrenched Peronist labour leaders.

The 24 to 22 vote by the Senate, in which neither the Government nor the opposition Peronists hold a majority, means that Congress must shelve the issue at least until May.

The government claims that the Peronist-dominated unions are undemocratic and have in many cases become rife weth corruption or overtly politicized. The Bill would have mandated immediate internal elections in all unions under the supervision of delegates appointed by the labour ministry.

The Peronist party was careful not to object to the idea of labour reorganization.

● Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, has expressed "enormous regret" that the contents of Argentina's latest proposals for resolving the Falklands dispute were leaked to the press this week.

In a radio interview, he said it was likely the leak came from the Foreign Ministry and he would take legal action against the person responsible.

Betancur faces his worst crisis

From Geoffrey Matthews
Bogotá

President Belisario Betancur yesterday imposed a state of siege in four Departments of southern Colombia after a big offensive by the April 19 guerrilla movement (M19) which briefly held an important provincial city on Wednesday.

In one of M19's boldest actions ever, 250 guerrillas entered Florencia, capital city (population 100,000) of Caquetá Department, and controlled the centre for two hours on Wednesday morning.

Banks and police stations were damaged by gunfire and 139 prisoners freed from the jail. At least 30 people were killed, 26 of them rebels who fell when government troops finally managed to drive them out. The rebels fled into the mountains and jungles of the sparsely-populated region.

Imposing a state of siege in Caquetá and the neighbouring Meta, Huila and Cauca Departments the Government charged that cocaine racketeers had forged an alliance with M19 and the other main subversive group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, to stir up civil disorder.

Military spokesmen claimed that the M19 action was a retaliation by the guerrillas and racketeers for a recent success by the armed forces when troops discovered and destroyed an elaborate cocaine-processing plant in the region.

Guerrillas have been fairly quiet since Señor Betancur took office in August, 1982, and the Caquetá offensive represents by far the worst crisis faced by his Government, which has offered a comprehensive amnesty.

Salvadorean MP shot dead in rising tide of pre-election violence

From John Carlin, San Salvador

A right-wing politician has een shot dead on the streets of an Salvador by unknown unmen, the third member of ie Constituent Assembly, or alvadorean Parliament, to be illed in this way in as many ionths.

Señor Héctor Tulio Flores, ged 46, of the National onciliation Party, was killed in Wednesday evening by men n civilian clothes as he stood in the steps of the law faculty of he university talking to friends.

Early yesterday morning, a etired colonel, now a political ctivist of the right, was also unned down and killed, this ime by two men with pistols in he northern province of Caanas. Colonel Alberto Rosa was killed as he was driving his daughter to school. She was wounded in the attack and is in a critical condition.

The previous two murders of right-wing politicians – in January and February – were committed by members of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Brigade, a maverick left-wing group which split from Farobundo Marti National Liberation Front at the end of last year.

The killing of Señor Flores, a man opposed to the brutal methods of the extreme right, adds to the climate of violence being generated in El Salvador as the March 25 presidential elections draw nearer. The right-wing extremists have resurfaced this month with death squad killings, disappearances and widespread intimidation of political opponents.

One reason for the stepping up of right-wing violence has been the dramatic increase in union activity. A series of strikes last week were resolved after the Army intervened, intimidating workers. But on Wednesday, the country's teachers went on strike, affecting one million schoolchildren, and yesterday morning, the biggest strike for four years began when the Salvadorean Workers' Central Union called out 15,000 of its members to demand higher pay.

Unin leaders were hoping the strike would not take place as they believe that the dangers of right-wing retaliation are too great. But they had to bow to members who have not had a wage rise in four years, and evidently believe the elections offer a propitious climate in which to secure their demands.

The Army and The government, however, think the strikes are being orchestrated by Guerrilla infiltrators eager for the elections to take place in an environment of violence and uncertainty.

While political tension grows, the Army has launched its biggest offensive of the year, involving 5,000 soldiers, against guerrillas in the country's main rebel stronghold, the mountainous north-eastern provice of Morazán.

Senate reverses its vote against emergency aid

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A Key Senate committee has approved President Reagan's requests for urgent military aid for El Salvadur and more funds for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels, reversing the defeats he suffered in the Senate last week.

The Senate appropriations committee on Wednesday approved $93m (£63m) in emergency aid for the Salvadorean armed forces and $21m (£14.2m) for the Central Intelligence Agency to use to help the anti-Sandinista rebels.

But the aid requests now have to go before the full Republican-controlled Senate, where passage is likely but not certain.

However, to further complicate the aid issue, the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, on Wednesday cut all funding for Central America out of pending foreign aid legislation.

Star night: Dancer Rudolf Nureyev (second from left) joined backstage after the first night of *Phaedra's Dream* in New York by Mia Farrow (left), Woody Allen (centre), Martha Graham and Yoko Ono (right).

British rebate issue sours summit atmosphere

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Part 2

According to Whitehall calculations the EEC owes Britain £499m, and just about all of that will have to be in the Treasury bank account by tomorrow fortnight (March 31) or there will be trouble.

The total is made up of the £42m which Britain believes it was underpaid for its 1982 rebate plus the £457m rebate for last year which is still frozen by the European Parliament.

Earlier this week France and Italy slapped a condition on the release of the 1983 money. They will not allow the European Parliament to vote on whether to release the money until such time as they are satisfied with the outcome of next week's European summit

In the words of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, this will "sour the atmosphere" for the summit. Other delegations in Brussels are bracing themselves for an onslaught from Mrs Thatcher when the meeting starts, which will make her "I want my money back" demand of four years ago sound very moderate.

In her eyes there is simply no linkage at all between the rebate and progress on sorting out the ailing Comunity's problems. Unless her peers acknowledge that, from the outset she is unlikely to be in a very compromising mood for the rest of the meeting.

Mrs Thatcher has already made it plain that she will not compromise at all on two points: spending, especially on agriculture, must be tightly disciplined; contributions, especially for Britain, must be fairly levied.

Throughout the often acrimonious negotiations Britain has tried to make it understood that it is not fighting a battle for a British rebate, but for a new system of financing that the Community desperately needs if it is to survive. However true that may be, it has never succeeded in getting across an image of a reforming country with nothing but the common good at heart.

Most, if not all, of the others sitting round the summit table see Mrs Thatcher as someone dedicated to taking as much as she can from the Community and giving as little as possible back. That is the sorry legacy of the hard bargaining over the past four years during which Britain has been able to prise back two thirds of its net contributions to the EEC

Next week's summit will have to rise above the British budget squabble if it is to succeed.

There are some real bonus points for Mrs Thatcher to build on. It is by now accepted, albeit reluctantly, that Britain must have a different budget deal and that allowance has to be made for each country's relative wealth in assessing how much its contribution should be. What is lacking is any figures or any mechanism to arrive at those figures.

She will also be encouraged by the fact that the Community's threatened bankruptcy has forced other countries to accept the need for budgetary discipline. But what is still lacking is a Commission proposal on the table which she can *really* trust to stop agricultural spending rising – as it did last year by 27 per cent.

If there can be agreement on those two points – and it is a very big "if" – the way will be opened for the summit to raise the ceiling on the EEC budget.

The price of failure to Britain would be £499m immediately, and Mrs Thatcher would scarcely be able to resist the domestic pressures to withhold at least some of the contributions to the EEC budget.

Brussels diplomats have been pondering this outcome gloomily for weeks. A widely held view is that it would in turn lead to Britain being given no money under the common agricultural policy to pay its own farmers. The whole once-proud edifice would slowly come tumbling down.

It is precisely because the consequences of failure could be so dire that the chances of success at the summit are becoming brighter.

Concluded

Pays Receives
Belgium
Denmark
Greece
Ireland 124.99
Italy
Luxembourg 420.81
Netherlands
W. Germany
France
£ per inhabitant
Gt. Britain
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Mugabe insists on early shift to one-party state

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe would not hesitate to introduce a one-party state because the present multi-party system drawn up at Lancaster House had created more chaos than peace, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said here yesterday.

Opening the first women's congress of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Mr Mugabe, who is also party president, gave the clearest signal yet of his political intentions, accusing the three other parties of subversion in seeking to change his Government.

The national army was fighting "dissidents" of Zapu in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe said. Another party, the United African National Council (UANC), had thousands of men who had been trained by South Africa and were now ready to be deployed in Zimbabwe. And the white Republican Front had a history of subversion and criminality.

"In circumstances such as these it is calamitous for our nation to opt for a multi-party state", he said.

The leaders of two of the parties, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Ian Smith, have both expressed severe misgivings in the past week about the prospect of one-party rule. The third, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the UANC, has been in detention for more than four months.

Under the Lancaster House agreement, one-party rule can be introduced constitutionally before 1990 only with the agreement of all 100 members of the House of Assembly.

French fine Spanish trawlermen

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Spain may go to the European Court in Luxembourg if it fails to win appeals in France over the fishing dispute. However, news that a court in Lorient yesterday fined rather than jailed two Spanish skippers caught fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay last week, was expected to reduce the outcry in Spain.

The Government, after a debate in Parliament in which Señor Fernando Moran, the Foreign Minister, appealed for a less "visceral" defence of Spain's interests, nevertheless said it was seeking "adequate satisfaction" for the incident.

In place of a presecution demand for a one-year sentence on the skipper of the Achondo, the Basque trawler fired on by a French naval patrol with the jury of six crew members, the Lorient court dismissed the charge concerning attempted bording of the Fench vessel. Instead, it fined him and the other skipper involved 120,000 francs (more than £10,000) each.

The boats were to be released after payment of the fines.

Autopsy on torture case policeman

From Harry Debelius Madrid

A post-mortem was being carried out here yesterday on a policeman who dropped dead on a Madrid street three months after he was allegedly beaten and tortured by fellow policemen.

Señor José Manuel Castán Belmonte, who was 34 at the time of his death on Wednesday, was taken into custody last December 1 by two police inspectors at a Madrid discotheque. According to police sources, he failed to identify himself, insulted the police force and resisted arrest.

However, a complaint lodged on his behalf last month in Madrid by members of his family claimed, on the basis of evidence, that he was beaten in an unmarked patrol car on his way to the polie station and was there tied to a radiator and flogged with a riding crop with a metal ball at the end of it.

Less than 24 hours later, Señor Castán Belmonte, a policeman himself but on extended leave, was admitted to the intensive care unit of a Madrid hospital.

Reagan pledges strong support for Soares

President Reagan has given a warm welcome to Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Prime Minister, and pledged that the US is ready to help modernise Portugal's armed forces.

The President also assured the Prime Minister that the US would continue to do all that was feasible to assist Portugal in meeting its "difficult economic challenges."

President Reagan applauded Portugal's commitment to a strong and effective Nato and wished Lisbon well as it moved to join the European Community.

Dr Soares, who held concluding discussions with Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, on Thursday, said that the US and his country shared very similar points of view on East-West relations and the need to strengthen the Atlantic Alliance

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Glemp rounds on Warsaw for trying to enforce Church-State separation

From Our Correspondent, Warsaw

Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp – in his first important public statement since his return from a three-week South American visit – strongly criticized the regime's ban on crosses in public buildings.

In a sermon to several thousand people on Wednesday evening at Warsaw's St John's Cathederal, he expressed his support for students in the eastern towns of Mietne and Garwolin who have been protesting at the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms. Cardinal Glemp noted that Polish communities he visited in Argentina and Brazil faced no such problems in displaying religious symbols in public places.

"Who does the cross disturb" he asked. "This is all done in the name of the principle of the separation of Church and State, but is a law that hurts social feeling right."

The Primate's remarks are an indication that the Church is not prepared to give ground on what it regards as a fundamental matter of principle. Nor can the officially atheistic Government back down on an ideological principle, especially when party hardliners among the delegates at a national party meeting beginning today in Warsaw are expected to criticize insufficient measures to check the Church's expanding influence on walks of life.

The Government Spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, said the authorities, although wanting to avoid a confrontation with the Church, are seeking the removal of all crosses to maintain the secular character of schools. "Violations of the principle of

Cardinal Glemp: 'Who does the cross disturb?'

Church-State separation are against the interests of the Church," he said, blaming the recent student protests on the influence of "over-zealous" priests and believers advocating "militant clericalism".

However, in his sermon, Cardinal Glemp accused the authorities of not showing the tolerance needed to build social order. "The Church will be standing for he values deeply rooted inn the nation," he said, "and will be trying to find peaceful measures for a solution."

His remarks underscored a communiqué issued on Wednesday by the main council of the Polish Episcopate which expressed its displeasure over new attempts to ban crosses from schools, emphasizing that such measures could lead to social unrest. The bishops, after hearing a report on the situation in Garwolin and Mietne from Bishop Jan Mazur of Siedlce, said the crosses should remain in classrooms and believers' rights should be respected.

Meanwhile, no progress was reported in resolving the dispute at the Stanislaw Staszic Agricultural Training School in Mietne, where classes have been suspended since last week after a sit-in by 400 students, protesting against an edict to remove crucifixes from the walls of classrooms.

Father Stanislaw Binko, the priest from the nearby town of Garwolin who has been assisting the students, was summoned for questioning by police on Wednesday in connexion with ringing church bells during the student protests.

Royal welcome: King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sophia (behind him) getting an enthusiastic reception in Montreal.

Bulgarian suspect seeks check-up

Rome (AP) – Italian lawyers defending Sergoi Ivanov Antonov, the Bulgarian charged in connection with the shooting of the Pope, sought yesterday to keep him out of jail by asking that a court-appointed doctor examine him.

Signor Giuseppe, who heads the defence team, acted 24 hours after an appeals court ordered the Bulgarian returned to prison from house arrest to await possible trial.

Mr Antonov, aged 36, is in "a precarious state of health," Signor Consolo said. A doctor working for the defence, Dr Giovanni De Vincentiis, said Mr Antonov suffers from circulatory and heart problems and had fainted on learning the appeal court's decision.

Bulgarian officials denounced the decision and gave a warning that "his imprisonment will undoubtedly cast a shadow on Bulgarian-Italian relations". A statement carried by Bulgaria's BTA news agency called the court decision "an anti-human at which grossly infringes basic human rights".

Signor Consolo filed his request with Judge Ilario Martella, the chief investigator of the papal assassination attempt, who had ordered Mr Antonov released from prison and placed under house arrest on December 21, Mr Antonov, the former Rome chief of the Bulgarian airline, was arrested in November, 1982.

The judge had acted in December on a defence request that cited doctors' reports that Mr Antonov was suffering severe mental and physical deterioration in prison.

Signor Consolo said yesterday Mr Antonov would remain at his flat at least until Judge Martella rules on the latest request.

The Bulgarian is accused of aiding the right-wing Turkish terrorist, Mahmet Ali Agca, in the shooting of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981. One former Bulgarian Embassy employee and four Tuks have also been charged in the case.

The decision on Wednesday was delivered by the Court of Cassation, which upheld a ruling by the court of liberty in January that Mr Antonov must be sent back to prison. The appeals court did not give a reason for its decision.

Vietnamese concession to Asean on Cambodia

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Vietnam has agreed to talks with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) over the issue of Cambodia and Vietnam's occupation of that country without any pre-conditions.

Agreement was reached in Canberra yesterday during the second day of talks between Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, his Vietnamese counterpart.

Mr Hayden cautiously hailed the Vietnamese move as a significant concession, and said that Australia would pass on Vietnam's decision to Asean members.

Previously Vietnam had linked any question of talks on its role in Cambodia to general talks about the withdrawal of all foreign troops in the region

Asean's position has been that the talks should be confined to the question of Cambodia and the Vietnamese

Speaking at a joint press conference with Mr Thach yesterday Mr Hayden said that no timetable had been set for the talks, but they would look at the whole issue of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Mr Thach made it clear on Wednesday after his first round of talks with Mr Hayden that Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Cambodia only when the Chinese threat was removed

Volga city renamed after Andropov

Moscow (NYT). – After a month's delay, the Soviet leadership has decided on a variety of memorials to the late Yuri Andropov, including giving his name to a 1,000-year-old Volga River city where he started his political career in the 1930s.

For the city, Rybinsk, it was a replay of an earlier name change that proved so inauspicious that it was reversed in barely a decade. In 1946 Stalin decreed that Rybinsk take the name of one of his associates, Alexander Shcherbakov, the Moscow city chief who died the previous year. In 1957, Nikita Khurshchev, reversing a series of name changes of the Stalin era, restored the old name to the delight of its citizens.

Although Andropov, who died on February 9 after 15 months in power, was generally opposed to personal aggrandizement, it is customary for Soviet leaders to be honoured after their deaths.

When Leonio Brezhnev died in November 1982, his name was given to a variety of places and institutions, including the new automotive center of Naberezhnye Chelny on the Kama River, built during his rule.

Rybinsk, now named for Andropov, was mentioned in Russian chronicles as early as 1071 A.D. It gained an approximation of its current name by the end of the fifteenth century, and received a city charter in 1771.

The name is taken from the Russian Ryba, meaning fish. Under Peter the Great, it developed a canal system that made it one of the principal ports on the upper Volga. In 1941, a hydroelectric dam created the Rybinsk reservoir, one of the largest man-made bodies of water in the Soviet Union. Today, Rybinsk is a manufacturing centre with a population of a quarter million.

The announcement of names commemorating Andropov was made jointly by the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, which is the nation's collective presidency, and the Council of Ministers, or Government.

In addition to Rybinsk, the name of Andropov was also bestowed on a county in Stavropol Province, in the northern Caucasus, where Andropov was born.

Moscow and two other cities associated with his career, Yaroslavl and Petrozavodsk, as well as Stupino, a town south of Moscow, will name avenues or squares in his memory. Besides, his name will be given to several industrial plants, schools, and Army units as well as to a naval vessel. The decree gave no details.

Otherwise, it said, a school will be renamed in the northern Caucasus town of Nozdok, where Andorpov worked in his teens as an apprentice film projectionist.

His name will be given to a Young Pioneers palace, or childrens community centre, in Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia, where he worked as a guerrilla organizer during the Second World War and as a party official in the immediate postwar years.

In addition, there will be commemorative plaques. Most appropriately, one will go on the Lubyanka, the KGB headquarters on Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square, which Andorpov headed for 15 years before becoming a Soviet leader. Another will go on the apartment building at 26 Kutuzov Prospekt, where high Soviet officials have their residences.

Finally, there are to be a granite bust on top of Andopov's grave in Red Square, behind the Lenin Mausoleum, a similar one at Nagutskoye, the village where he was born, and scholarships named for him at three higher educational establishments.

Rybinsk was evidently singled out for a name change because it was there that Andropov got his start on a political career. He arrived in 1932, at the age of 18, and took work as a boathand

Mr Rajiv Gandhi: Voice of the party.

Gandhi clan acts to quell revolt

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

The high command of Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party moved to quell a revolt in the Maharashtra party yesterday over the trial for corruption of the former Chief Minister, Mr Abdar Rahman Antulay.

After the Maharashtra Legislative Party unanimously voted to bring forward a Bill which would get its former chief off the hook by making it clear that any prosecution must have state approval, the General Secretary of the All-India party, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son, announced that such a Bill would not be supported by the party.

14 killed in ball game gun battle

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi

Police and security forces in north-east India are hunting a gang of extremist rebels who opened fire at paramilitary police watching a volley-ball match in Imphal, in the state of Manipur.

In the exchange of fire 14 people died. The Home Minister, Mr P. C. Sethi, said in Parliament yesterday that two of the dead were members of the Central Reserve Police Force, and one was a regular policeman. A 10-year-old boy also died. Thirty-five people were injured, including three children.

The gunmen, said to be members of the left-wing People's Liberation Army, lay in wait until the volley-ball match between the Border Security Force and the Manipur Rifles ended. They got away with two rifles belonging to the police.

Mr Sethi said three of the gang were captured. There was another exchange of fire between extremists and security forces later, also in Imphal.

Rebel gangs have a long history of terrorist activity in the north-eastern states of India. While Mr Sethi was speaking another minister in Mizoram, the state next to Manipur, announced that no talks would be held with the Mizo rebels there

SPECTRUM

The female backlash

MILAN FASHION

Milan models have short back and sides, concave chests and men's brogues. But underneath the hermaphrodite heads and androgynous overcoats, the sensuous side of Italian fashion will out.

The designers are fighting trench warfare, with the big bold coat the most insistent fashion garment for next winter. But even the heavy mannish overcoats get the soft touch of tender Italian tweed, the new brown sweetened with cream and lavished with luxurious fur.

The battle in Milan is between Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, who each represent a total, consistent and very different view of women. They also echo different images of Italy: Versace the sensuous sun-baked south and the baroque splendours of Renaissance Italy. Armani is the purist from the design-conscious north, where style is a way of life and rococo interiors are remoulded in perspex and steel.

This season Versace produced a magnificent collection based on the hourglass shape of the female body he believes in. His coats were tailored, strongly-shaped and very big, following the curves like a gigantic shadow. Big round shoulders winged back into the waist and out again at a pocketed hipline. The back was caught into a half-belt or martingale that is the mascot of this Milan.

Versace's skirts are sexy – long, slinky but wrapped and ruched at the hips (ruching is another Milan trademark). The new coat brings in the dress, slinky in wrapped jersey. The blouson is now a classic. Versace's newest look is in sheepskin – giant puffballs of shearling caught seductively at the hipline. At night there is his high-tech metal mesh, now printed in abstract blocks of colour, and simple safari suits in khaki satin and silk.

Giorgio Armani is the designer who smashed the voluptuous image of Italian fashion last season with an androgynous collection, much copied on the runways and in the streets where the collar and tie is the essential accessory.

In a triumphant collection Armani has produced the female backlash. Instead of just trousers, there is a sexy new skirt, wrapped like a bathtowel around the hips, either slim and mid-calf or very short. Armani's line is still based on men's tailoring. His big blazer comes in stunning fabrics – pinstripes, checks and jacquards with surprising colours like berry red or green sprouting in a greige ground. His knits, too, are borrowed from the male wardrobe, with the sports singlet tucked neatly into pleat front pants. But under them are rounded Peter Pan collars.

With wit and style, Armani has turned his back on cross-dressing at night, with a shirtfront naked at the back.

Gianfranco Ferre has taken up the mannish line. His cream cricket flannels, worn with flat brogues, and under engulfing suede trench coats, emphasized the importance of the overcoat for the new season. His best coats were very simple, cut in a Y-shape from an exaggerated shoulder line, rather than the fussier style with revers that grows into a tie-scarf. Three-quarter coats are also important proportions, good in quilt and fur like a raincoat turned inside out. Ferre and others ... – have used brown ... and black.

The Fendi sisters have turned the fur trim into an art form. They used ... ruched up like Odeon curtains for the pockets and cowl collar of pale Irish tweeds. Designer Karl Lagerfeld sees women as birds – not just his personal perception of the pampered female, but an idea expressed by Carla Fendi in the fur itself. Sheared weasel, patch-dyed like patridge wings, sheepskin cut to create feather effects and an extraordinary recreation of a raven with laquered moleskin, makes this a collection that imitates nature with artifice.

Fur accessories – a gilet, T-shirt or cape – were an important part of the Fendi collection. They were also a theme in Milan, with designers like Basile and Soprani who are arch exponents of the luxurious ... ethnic Milanese style. Soprani used ... tweeds in pebble or ... to make his wrapped and softly draped collection. Basile's skirts were wrapped like Armani's to give the bathtowel effect.

Red and a touch of green were the only colours to come up strongly among the spectrum of browns from chestnut to cappuccino. The Missoni's are the kings of colour, using delectable mixes of pinks, green and purple for their kimono coats, piped with leather down the sleeve seam and ... with their new rose pattern. The sweater dress is another lead line, mostly ... abstract patterns ... knitted in ... technical breakthrough for the Missoni's. The Milanese are wizards with woollies from Laura Biagiotti's creamy cashmeres to Krizia's newest knits with outstretched eagles across the shoulders.

Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia has a show-stopping way with abstract-patterned knits, matched to the same effect in fur. She also uses the more traditional sequins and jet beads, and had black paillets decorating a cardigan jacket in fake crocodile.

Italian fashion celebrates the female form, but also it celebrates the country's fabrics. Erreuno's collection had mannish materials with dashes of colour in the herringbone tweed, checks and pinstripes. Leather is another Milan speciality. Mario Valentino had the ubiquitous crocodile markings, and leather finely pleated and ruched like cloth.

Big leather coats or tight leather skirts wrapped over jersey dresses were some of the best things at Complice. The French designer Claude Montana had a light touch with creamy tweeds and beat the Italians at the sweater game with a group of soft cream tunics with leather shoulders over slim pleated skirts.

The Milanese obsession with design – that produces such delectable clothes has some odd offshoots. The latest case for design treatment is pasta, which now comes in high-tech shapes and looks very striking in the packet if not on the plate.

Suzy Menkes

Photographs: Harry Kerr

ARMANI (above/above right): Softening the tailored silhouette with pleats and half belt or wrap skirt

FERRE (right): The double-breasted trench with wide shoulders and androgynous hat shown with ... flat man's shoes

VERSACE (top right): The hourglass silhouette in a tailored trench that follows the line of the body from an exaggerated shoulder

FENDI (below right): ... trim on a pebble-tweed coat with patch-dyed squirrel

KRIZIA (below right): Eagle ... wing across the shoulder of a sweater that shows the Milanese mastery of knits

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

More scenes of horror and depravity

Are you already a member of the Moreover Video Library? If so, you will be pleased to hear that we expanding the video nasty side of our operation. Here are just a few of the new features that have entered our video nasty list in the last couple of months.

The Braine that Conquered Britain. A horror fantasy movie about a braine (code name Bernard) that learns to think for itself and then makes other people think the same way. It reserves its most hideous tortures for the so-called "wet" people, whose softness and woolliness drive the braine wild.

The Horror of The Whitehouse. Is it possible that a perfectly ordinary person can be turned into an avenging fury simply by contact with a television set? Unlikely. Yet this film convincingly conveys such a transformation, depicting in grisly detail what happens when a sincere BBC producer triggers off a lust for revenge in a member of the public. Not for the faint-hearted. (This movie is a remake of the earlier *I Was Lord Longford's Companion.*).

The Backlash Massacre. A grim feature about a perfectly ordinary person who is summoned for jury service to decide whether a certain film can "deprave and corrupt". She decides not, but then finds on her return to her family that she *is* depraved and corrupted. To put it another way, she describes the film she has seen to her husband, who faints right away. In the final ghastly scene she is seen writing an article for *The Guardian* on "My Experience as an Obscenity Jury Member", oblivious to the pleas of her family to come back to the *Daily Express.*

The All-Night Sitting. An ordinary MP invites his colleagues to a session of extracts from banned video horror films, to persuade them to vote for his private member's bill. But things go terribly wrong when they are so disturbed that they demand to see more. Not for those who believe in the power of democracy.

Lady Chatterley's Revenge. An absolutely terrifying fantasy film, in which it is imagined that the D. H. Lawrence story went wrong from the start. That, for instance, Her Ladyship rejected the gamekeeper's advances, that His Lordship recovered from his war injuries and that the household continued on a conventional and contented path.

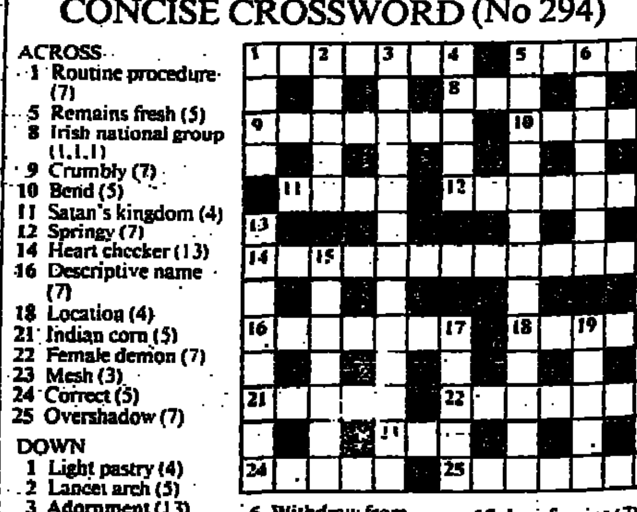
She Thought She Knew It All. An even more absolutely terrifying fantasy film, in which it is imagined that a woman of iron will takes over Britain and forces all men to do exactly what she wants them to do. The scenes shot on location in Cheltenham may shock many people who thought they were unshockable.

The Living Planet. The most terrifying film of all time, in which it is suggested that everything in nature eats something else in nature. The suffering involved is quite unimaginable, yet presenter David Attenborough seems to think that this is the way the cookie crumbles. Not recommended to lovers of little mammals living in the desert.

BBC, Nine O'clock News. An anthology of the most sickening murders, traffic accidents, bombings, airline disasters etc. Only recommended to those no longer turned on by newspaper disaster reports.

Greer. A monster from the past returns to haunt a new generation of men.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 294)



ACROSS
- 1 Routine procedure (7)
- 5 Remains fresh (5)
- 8 Irish national group (1,1,1)
- 9 Crumbly (7)
- 10 Bend (5)
- 11 Satan's kingdom (4)
- 12 Springy (7)
- 14 Heart checker (13)
- 16 Descriptive name (7)
- 18 Location (4)
- 21 Indian corn (5)
- 22 Female demon (7)
- 23 Mesh (3)
- 24 Correct (5)
- 25 Overshadow (7)

DOWN
- 1 Light pastry (4)
- 2 Lancet arch (5)
- 3 Adornment (13)
- 4 Persistent onslaught (5)
- 5 Dreamily casual (13)
- 6 Withdraw from race (7)
- 7 Planting wheat (8)
- 13 Exclamation mark (8)
- 15 Iron fencing (7)
- 17 Sample (5)
- 19 Pound (5)
- 20 Plain (4)

SOLUTION TO No 293

ACROSS: 1 Vox pop 5 Astute 8 Air 9 Horror 10 Tether 11 Vetc 12 Encipher 14 Quinquagesima 17 Shelters 19 Dope 21 Baffle 23 Ambush 24 Mop 25 Family 26 Opener

DOWN: 2 Ozone 3 Personnel 4 Parvenu 5 Artic 6 Tot 7 Tie bear 13 Paso doble 15 Ushuaia 16 Gestapo 18 Enemy 20 Piste 22 FBI

هكذا من الأصل

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

New drink cancer risk

The Chancellor of the Exchequer may have helped our social life by reducing the duty on wine and limiting his increase in the tax on beer to only two pence this week, but for health reasons he may have done better to more actively discourage drinking.

It is already established that drinking among other things increases the risk of getting cancer of the mouth, throat and gullet, but now a new study has also established a link with cancer of the lung and rectum.

The study, carried out in Hawaii, has followed more than 8,000 men since the mid-1960s. Results, just out in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, show that about 30 pints of beer a month – not a great deal by many people's standards – can treble your chances of getting rectal cancer and around 1.5 litres or more of wine or whisky a month double the risk of getting lung cancer.

Take no aspirins

If your child comes out in a rash or hives immediately after eating certain foodstuffs, or indeed if you are one of those rare adults affected, be sure not to take aspirin just before or after the offending food.

This warning comes from doctors at St George's Hospital Medical School in London. A 14-year-old boy treated there recently almost died after taking two aspirin for a mild headache and then eating peanut cake, to which he was allergic.

Around 5-10 per cent of the population are allergic to something: most of these individuals will react abnormally to one or two foods.

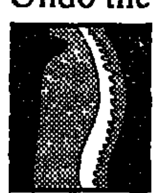
"Delayed" reactions, such as migraine or stomach pains, can occur several hours after eating such a food. Aspirin may help relieve the symptoms.

But in the British Medical Journal *Dr Andrew Cant and his colleagues at St George's say they are worried that it could be downright dangerous for people who have a more immediate allergic reaction to foods to take aspirin within half an hour of eating.*

After eating the peanut cake the 14-year-old patient at St George's suffered a short-lived swelling of the lips and face and a slight choking sensation. But 30 minutes later he collapsed, unable to breathe.

Animal experiments show that aspirin can make the lining of the gut more permeable to molecules which would not normally get through. It seems that the young man's body was, as a result of the aspirin/peanut combination, suddenly subjected to far more "peanut" molecules than usual – and it reacted angrily.

Undo the twist



Hardly anyone has a perfect spine, but the vast majority of people with slight curvatures never notice any deformity. To understand the possible convolutions of the spine it must be considered in three dimensions.

About 20 to 30 per cent of schoolchildren in their early teens would appear to have a curved spine, some with more pronounced "s" bends than others. Looked at sideways the perfect spine curves outwards slightly just below the shoulders, but some people have flat backs or even a hollow there.

It is the children with hollow backs who have problems: to compensate for the hollow the spine twists. About two in 1,000 children are affected: they have a snake-shaped, twisted spine deformity known as scoliosis.

For many years treatment was conservative: the child wore a contraption designed to unbend the snake. But, as Professor Robert Dickson of Leeds University's department of orthopaedics points out, this was of little value.

Medical attention then switched to surgery and attempts have been made to correct the sideways bend which, in principle, should encourage the spine to untwist. But, although the bend can be corrected, this operation has no effect on the twist.

So Professor Dickson and colleagues have taken the surgical solution one step further and have started to tackle the primary cause of the deformity. Using similar surgical procedures Professor Dickson recreates the round back instead. So far this has given positive results with 30 patients: both bend and twist are much improved.

Schizophrenia link

Doctors are concerned that drug abuse could cause schizophrenia, or at least bring on the disease at an earlier age in those already likely to suffer from it. Last month a letter to the *Lancet* linked petrol sniffing in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific with the exceptionally high incidence of schizophrenia there.

The news prompted Dr Malcolm Weller and colleagues at Friern Hospital in London to disclose that schizophrenic patients admitted to the hospital were more likely than those with other mental illnesses to be drug abusers. They also found that, on average, schizophrenics who abuse drugs such as cannabis, LSD and cocaine develop their illness at a far younger age.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Disorder in court

Do judges receive proper training?

Marcel Berlins and Clare Dyer report

Miss X is a 37-year-old state registered nurse. She has pleaded guilty to stealing more than £3,000 worth of jewelry from her patients. She has a previous conviction for theft, taking small sums of money from patients in her care. But a report prepared by a social worker reveals a history of divorce, drink and depression. A psychiatrist's report suggests she might be suitable for outpatient psychiatric treatment.

The question is: should she be given another chance, and be put on probation, or does she deserve to go to prison, and for how long? The 40 assembled lawyers ponder and discuss. It's a little like the old radio programme *Consider Your Verdict*, in which the ghost voice eventually reveals the answer.

The voice here is in the more substantial form of a High Court judge. In the real-life case on which this example was based, the Court of Appeal thought that the correct sentence was nine months imprisonment. On to the next case.

There is, of course, a serious purpose behind the guessing game. It is part of a seminar given for lawyers who have been appointed assistant recorders – the lowest, part-time, tier of the judiciary, but one which often leads to grander judicial posts.

The recent correspondence in *The Times* about the education of lawyers and judges had paid little attention to one of its most controversial aspects – the training (or lack of it) they are given when appointed to the bench.

The induction course which all new appointees have to attend lasts only three and a half days. A visit to a prison and to two or three institutions for young delinquents and a few days sitting with an experienced judge in the Crown Court, and the new part-time judge is ready to send convicted offenders to prison for years (though he is not allowed to preside over the most serious cases, like murder or rape).

If he eventually becomes a circuit judge – the lowest tier of the full-time judiciary – he will be asked to attend more advanced refresher seminars, also lasting three and a half days, every five years.

The idea of guiding judges is a new one

The idea that judges should be given even minimal guidance in how to do their job is a new one. When, in the 1960s, Lord Parker, the Lord Chief Justice, started holding one-day conferences on sentencing, many judges objected violently, treating it as an affront to their independence and ability.

In 1972 a committee of the reform group, Justice, recommended that judges should undergo a three to six months' training period. Six years later, an interdepartmental working party chaired by Lord Justice Bridge suggested a two-week training programme for new appointees without experience in criminal work.

That modest proposal was eventually reduced to the present three and a half day seminar. Ironically, the last chairman of the Judicial Studies Board, which runs the seminars, was Mr Justice Webster who, when still a QC, was chairman of the Justice committee advocating up to six months' training.

The judicial hopefuls meet in a pleasant but unostentatious country house turned conference centre in Roehampton, south-west London.

Last September's seminar (there are three a year for novices) was typical. The participants are mostly male barristers in their forties. There are only three women and one or two solicitors (who, since 1972, have been able to become recorders and circuit judges, though not High Court judges).

Shorn of their wigs and gowns, and without their black working clothes, the lawyers could be taken for middle-rank business executives.

Some, who have practised criminal law, will already know most of the ropes. But there are also specialists in civil law who have hardly set foot in a criminal court, and barely know the difference between a plea bargain and a sale bargain. Yet within weeks they will be sitting on the bench dispensing criminal justice, with enormous power over other people's lives and liberty.

On the first day, a High Court judge tells them how to prepare for and conduct a trial, and how to sum up to a jury. That evening they watch a film about Strangeways Prison.

The second day is role-play time, giving the participants the chance to practise acting, a much admired skill in the legal world. The play, or "mock trial" as it's officially described, is an everyday story of indecent assault folk up before the court, with the trainee judges playing all the parts, including the accused and a rather dramatic cameo role of a heckler in the public gallery. The play is also constantly interrupted by real judges, insisting on discussing the serious issues that arise during a trial.

The third day includes lectures from experts on various aspects of sentencing, bail, community service, and recent important decisions of the Court of Appeal. But the main focus of that and the following day are the sentencing exercises, like the case of Miss X.

Fledgling judges, according to the official view, are not "trained" – they take part in judicial studies. To suggest that a judge needs training borders on heresy as far as the judicial establishment is concerned; the transition from barrister to judge is merely a progression up the same ladder rather than any dramatic change of function.

In continental European countries, on the other hand, the roles of judge and lawyer are seen to require different skills and training. Unlike their European counterparts, who start their career as small-time judges and move up the judicial ladder, English judges are chosen from the ranks of the senior bar (and, to a limited extent, from solicitors). The system works on the assumption that a good barrister will make a good judge.

In practice, the correlation is questionable. The advocate is a partisan, putting forward a one-sided case on behalf of his client, using his persuasive skills and tactical ability to get the right result. The judge must be the opposite – impartial, objective, uncommitted and aloof.

Perhaps so, defenders of the system argue, but a barrister has had to learn to assess both sides of a case, even though he only represents one. Anyway, many barristers spend much of their time writing opinions and advising clients on the law, both of which require a judicial rather than partisan approach.

Mr Justice Skinner, current chairman of the Judicial Studies Board, sees no problem about turning a barrister with no previous criminal experience into a trial judge within a few weeks. "Throughout your career at the bar, you're constantly dealing with areas of the law with which you're not familiar.

"The people that come to our seminars are the cream. Either they have been invited because we think they are judge-potential, or they have applied, and we've vetted them thoroughly".

The high opinion of the new judicial intake is by no means shared by all the barristers who have to appear before them. Senior judges privately admit that the rising crime rate has put the selection system under pressure. "Casual" judges outnumber the full-timers, and the pool of potential judges is still too small to produce enough high-quality candidates at the lower level – recorders and circuit judges.

They may become jacks-of-all-trades

Last year Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, found it necessary to issue judges with a "child's guide" to summing up to the jury. "It is surprising how much of the time of the Court of Appeal Criminal Division is taken up with examining mistakes by the trial judge in his direction to the jury on points of law. Most of these mistakes are on straightforward points which one would not expect to cause any difficulty", he commented.

The judicial establishment will not publicly admit that inadequate training may be part of the reason for judicial errors. Some of the judges themselves are, privately, more forthcoming. "Looking back, I think it was a mistake to allow me to take criminal trials", admitted one. "I didn't really have the feel for it. I wasn't confident in summing up to the jury, and I was in agonies over the sentences."

The Roehampton seminars concentrate exclusively on criminal trials and sentencing. Many of the judges, however, will eventually spend much of their time on the bench dealing with civil cases. For that, no training or guidance is available.

Circuit judges sit in the county courts as well as the Crown Court. They deal with divorce, disputes over contracts, money, personal injury claims, and landlord and tenant issues. High Court judges spend most of their time on civil cases. Many of them do not sit in the criminal courts at all.

Another quirk of the system is that High Court judges are not necessarily allocated cases in a branch of the law in which they have any experience. However specialized their practice at the bar, they may have to become jacks-of-all-trades when they are put on the bench.

In his memoirs, Sir Neville Faulks, a libel specialist, tells of his appointment to the High Court, as a divorce judge. He reveals that his only claim to expertise in his new field came from spending his Christmas holidays "reading very carefully" the leading text-book on divorce.

A more recently appointed judge whose specialism had been in a somewhat arcane field of commercial law admitted to a friend that he was having difficulties assessing the amount of damages in personal injuries cases.

It must increasingly be questioned whether it is fair to litigants, or to defendants in criminal trials, that they should have to bear the consequences of a new judge's mistakes while he finds his feet.

Rodney Cowton meets the first woman to command a troop of sappers

The Falklands' female factor

The number of British servicemen in and around the Falkland Islands is an official secret.

What is not a secret, is that it includes very few women. If you lump together the women members of the armed forces, plus the red-cloaked nurses of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and the female staff of Naafi, then the female members of the garrison tot up to about 45, making at best one woman to every 100 men.

Among them is Jan Harper, a 26-year-old lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers, a lady whom readers of *The Times* met last summer when we recorded her success in coming top of a course for young officers, of whom she was the only woman, at the Royal School of Military Engineering at Chattenden Barracks, near Rochester in Kent.

Since then she has been learning to command a troop of 38 men, coping with the resistance of men who think women should have no place in a front-line corps like the sappers and living in a Falklands accommodation unit in which she was the only woman among 800 men.

In between times she has been falling off motor-cycles, trying to catch fish and passing her professional examinations to become a chartered engineer as a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Last September she took command of 1 Troop, of 53 Field Squadron at Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire. This was accompanied by a certain amount of middle-aged masculine spluttering into gin-and-tonics and wondering what the army was coming to.

Neither did the 38 men, or "lads" as she calls them, of her troop seem very enthusiastic. She now says: "I think having a girl as troop commander was just horrendous for them. They were given a hard time by other troops and called the Petticoat Troop and things like that."

In wartime the job of her squadron would be repairing damage to airfields, though in the Falklands they have been doing the

Some men, Jan Harper concedes, have been downright rude

civil engineering work associated with the installation of new quarrying machinery near Port Stanley and more recently she and her troop were at Fox Bay on West Falkland installing a new sewerage system.

She says an awful lot of people think there should not be girls doing her sort of job. "If I am on an exercise people do very often give the impression of wondering 'what on earth are you doing here?'" Some men, she concedes, have been downright rude.

Though she does not tell of it, it seems to have been on an exercise that she was accepted as having made the grade. That was last September when after only about three weeks as a Troop Commander, her troop came second out of seven in a week-long exercise practising engineering and infantry skills. "That comes of having a good troop", she said.

She acknowledges that in commanding her troop she may have to rely on her 33-year-old staff sergeant, Peter Davidson, more than a man would have to do. "I may have more technical knowledge than he does, but he has more knowledge in military things."

Being a woman in a man's world does have some advantages. In the floating multi-storey accommodation unit which is home for the sappers while in the Port Stanley area, almost everybody lives four to a room, but as the only woman she had a room to herself.

She says she misses female companionship. "It would be nicer if there were girls in the mess. . . . . . so that you would not feel such an oddity."

One of the problems in the Falklands is finding recreational opportunities. For her a natural trip was to go 25-miles out of Port Stanley to Mount Pleasant where a new airfield is being constructed, and where there are many people working whom she knew when she worked at Birmingham Airport, before joining the army.

The only difficulty was that for about half the distance the only access is by extremely rough, unmade, moorland track. To get there she hired a motorcycle. The journey took three hours, "but that was because I kept falling off."

People who have seen her at work in the Falklands speak very highly of her professional capabilities, though male reactions wobbled uneasily between a professional reaction and sexism and paternalism. One man having said "She is very, very good" went on by way of amplification to say: "She is pretty, intelligent, has a good character and is well behaved."

Of the problems of having women potentially in military hot-spots one senior officer, who was by no means unsympathetic to the desire of women to widen their scope in life said: "The trouble could be in war, that if a male officer were wounded his men would be sorry, but would get on with the job, whereas if the wounded officer were a women they might react more emotionally and take it more badly."

THE ARTS

Opera

Personal pageant

Gloriana

Coliseum

There is an ugly-duckling syndrome that tempts people to set a high value on *Gloriana* precisely because it is one of the least regarded of Britten's operas, and so the excessively sour reception the piece received at its Coronation premiere has tended to be replaced by exaggerated claims on those rare occasions when it has been revived. But obstinately the thing refuses to turn into a swan. It remains a spatchcock of triumph and tedium, even in a performance as positive as the present revival at the Coliseum.

One might guess that the reasons for its awkwardness stem from its mixture of state pageant with intimate character play, but then *Aida* is not so bad a piece. Or one might suppose that Tudor history has been too much vulgarized to be made into opera, but then there is the example of *Taverner* to show that the period can still be seen with an intensely personal vision. Perhaps the real problem is that Britten was irked by what he felt would be people's expectations of a celebratory Elizabethan opera. The tragedy of *Gloriana* could then be seen as the tragedy of Essex it takes as its centre: the tragedy of a free spirit subject to unyielding, impalpable authority.

The odd thing is that the opera does not, like its hero, rebel. It even seems to welcome the division into framed, static scenes, which is especially curious when Britten's operatic talent was so much for transition: *The Turn of the Screw*, his next opera, was to be practically all transition, and in adapting *Billy Budd* from four acts to two he reached towards the same goal. But *Gloriana* he left in disjunct pieces, depriving himself of the opportunity to make the work powerfully his own, and instead creating a framework in which the shortest scenes go best: the second act, which neatly parades the courtly, the personal and then the two combined, far outshines the other two, in which the scenes are long enough for transition to be attempted and to founder, as it does bewilderingly in the final montage.

It seems unlikely that any foundering at this point can be blamed on the orchestral performance under Mark Elder, which was hugely enthusiastic and forward-

Zoe Dominic

Sarah Walker: forceful but profoundly uncertain

moving, with the disadvantage that entailed of pointing up the coarseness in the ceremonial music. Nor can any deficiencies be laid at the door of Sarah Walker in the title part. Miss Walker may have adopted the scrabbling fingers of the Glenda Jackson school of Elizabeths, but vocally this Gloriana is all her own: a forceful but profoundly uncertain person, ringingly confident in the upper register but taking the music's hint elsewhere to shade her voice with doubt.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Essex continues his equally personal annexation of the Peter Pears repertory. He is not an elegant figure: his pride is of a rougher kind, and it expresses itself in singing of surprising darkness and strength.

Among the rest in a large cast, Elizabeth Vaughan offers seductive singing as Penelope Rich, and, though it is good to hear the smoky amber of Jean Rigby's lowest range, her performance as Lady Essex acts as a reminder that the English contralto is a breed that has died since 1953. Resonant basses, though, there still are, as Richard Van Allan proves in the role of Raleigh. And perhaps it is in these smaller parts, all minutely characterized, that the enduring quality of *Gloriana* will be found.

Paul Griffiths

Cinema

Revelation of animals

Never Cry Wolf (15)

Classics Chelsea, Haymarket

Terms of Endearment (15)

Empire

Toute une nuit

ICA Cinema

Never Cry Wolf is the result of a fruitful association between the director Carroll Ballard and the best-selling Canadian writer Farley Mowat. It *The White Stallion* and the short films he made before it, Ballard created his own style of documentary fable. Mowat is a writer who likes "to think I'm a reincarnation of the Norse saga men ... like them my chief concern is with tales of men and other animals living under conditions of natural adversity". Man is not his favourite animal: "There is something deep in the psyche of mankind that is very sick, that has made us the most intolerant species that has ever existed on this planet".

Filming Mowat's 1963 novel, Ballard creates an attractive, idiosyncratic romantic wilderness adventure, enlivened both by humour and a forthright ecological moral. The story is about a young government research biologist despatched single-handed (improbable, but the film defies us to question it) to the Arctic wastes to study wolves. His brief is to bring back proof that the wolves are responsible for the decline of the caribou herds. Instead he comes to admire the animals' courage, skill and devotion to their young.

The hero is no noble, clean-limbed R. M. Ballantyne hero, but an endearingly human mixture of muddle and ingenuity. He is helped over the hurdles of the first days by a couple of amused and kindly Eskimoes. He survives his first winter, and the peril of falling through the ice into a frozen lake. His encounter with the wolves, his quarry, proves the crucial revelation of his adventure. He and the animals become each other's mirror. He watches the wolves hour upon hour; and realizes that they are studying him as closely. When the male wolf ostentatiously marks out his boundaries, the biologist is impelled to do the same, and industriously urinates around the perimeter of his patch, even though it takes some gallons of tea to fuel him for the task. To prove his theory that the wolves survive not on caribou but on mice, he adopts the same diet, devising inventive culinary variations to make the gristly rodents palatable.

His identification with the animals reaches a climax when, naked from swimming in the brief Arctic summer, he finds himself running with the stampeded caribou and his wolves. When men invade the territory, intent on turning it to profit, he sees them from the animals' point of view, as the enemy. Charles Martin Smith's performance – virtually a solo – is at once childlike, touching, funny and modestly heroic.

The settings are breathtaking: the wolves are majestic; and the climactic stampede of the caribou herd is a *tour de force* of animal filming. *Never Cry Wolf* is a Disney production, but a long way from the naiveties of the old True Life Adventures. Moments of the old anthropomorphic humour (the mice who watch in sorrowful disapproval the consumption of their relatives) are disarmingly amiable.

Terms of Endearment, written and directed by James L. Brooks, has been nominated for most of this year's Academy Awards; for the past quarter it has remained near the top of America's box-office listings; and it has earned during that period something in the region of a hundred million dollars. A film with that kind of power over the public demands to be taken seriously, though in the case of *Terms of Endearment* this is not altogether easy.

James L. Brooks's name was made in television soap opera and, though that should not be held against anyone, it is all too apparent that the style has entered the soul. Watching this saga of thirty years in the life of a family as patently unordinary as the people of *Kramer v. Kramer* or *Ordinary People*, it is impossible to resist the feeling of watching a long-running soap opera of which you have missed rather a lot of crucial episodes. Some characters (the heroine's elderly suitors) are introduced, but then left waiting around for a role to play: others disappear for fifteen years of screen time, and then are abruptly reintroduced without anyone so much as saying welcome back.

The central characters, who at least stay around for most of the time, are a wacky middle-aged Texan lady (Shirley MacLaine) and her daughter (Debra Winger) between whom there is a close but edgy relationship. Late in the day the lady embarks on a reluctant but fulfilling love affair with a boozy and aging astronaut who has been her neighbour for fifteen years before the thing comes to fruition. The daughter has her own problems with her boring, sexy, unfaithful teacher husband and a difficult elder son, but strives for ultimate grace with a protracted and painful death from cancer.

In the way of soap operas, the narrative is not impelled by any real logic of drama or relationships, but leaps from one set-piece scene to the next, providing Shirley MacLaine with suitable opportunities to exhibit the kind of extravagant eccentricity and general show-off that wins Academy Awards. Jack Nicholson's quality as an actor is forcibly demonstrated in his ability to intimate some kind of depth and integrity in a character whose scattered scenes are written strictly in two dimensions.

Toute une nuit is the most accessible and unpretentious film of the Belgian "minimalist" filmmaker Chantal Akerman. By the standards of the director's *Jeanne Dielman* or *Les Rendez-vous d'Anna* this is action-packed – a skilfully composed mosaic of the events (mostly amorous) of one night in Brussels, with nice touches of sentimentality and wit.

David Robinson

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Sureen Karadia

"I think we'll be very lucky to get to the end of this century"

The new light that burns within Harold Pinter

Interview by **Bryan Appleyard**

Harold Pinter recalls a terrible row he had with Kenneth Tynan in the early Sixties. He holds up a crystal paperweight to illustrate the point. "I said: 'What's to stop me writing a poem about this paperweight – how it changes in the light?'. He said: 'Fine, but I would like to know who made it and how much he was paid.' "

It was a set-piece confrontation. On the one hand there was the view of the artist as isolated contemplative, content lovingly to observe and extend his own insights. On the other there was the artist as collective conscience, forever doomed to be engaged with political truth and social justice.

Pinter had always been in the former camp, regarding the works of politicians with "detached contempt". His job was simply to produce his resonant and ambiguous dramas and to let the world go hang. But over the last eleven years he has changed. It began with the overthrow of the Marxist Allende regime in Chile. He was shocked by the hypocrisy of the West. Steadily in the ensuing years he found himself becoming increasingly engaged – joining CND, campaigning on behalf of prisoners of conscience, participating in rallies.

Until recently, his work had remained unaffected by his new obsessions. Apart from a five-minute sketch entitled *Precisely* and a poem – *Before They Fall* – he had not attempted full-blooded political drama. Then he found himself in conversation with two attractive, intelligent Turkish girls at "what can loosely be called a party".

They spoke of some Turkish academics who had been imprisoned for belonging to a peace movement. The girls shrugged and said they probably deserved it. Pinter pointed out that the men would be tortured. "There was another shrug and then one of the girls told me: 'Oh, you are a man of such imagination. Torture means so much to you.' "

Pinter was outraged. He rushed home and, in three days, wrote *One for the Road*, a 45-minute play which has just opened at the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, for a series of lunchtime performances. At last his new preoccupations had forced themselves into his work – the play is a harrowing anatomy of the psychology of torture. It could be set in any one of the 90 countries in which the United Nations says torture is practised. It is intended to make us see as plainly as possible the human truth behind such statistics.

He explains: "It's to do with my fascination with our separation between reality and our interpretation of it. Our human experience can be totally dislocated by these facts and it happens every day of the week. But it's not dislocated for people having drinks at a cocktail party. It's exactly the same as when people talk about nuclear war. The words have simply become abstractions – people can't face them."

Pinter is speaking in the study of his house in Holland Park. He sits at a large and crowded though conspicuously neat desk. He chain-smokes Black Russian cigarettes and occasionally a cigar. He sips white wine. His conversation is broken and faltering. He continually attempts different ways of saying things, rearranging the words in his sentences just as he nervously rearranges the objects on his desk – fractionally shifting the blotter or reordering one of the half-dozen piles of books.

He speaks with all the cautious selfconsciousness of a man who is in the process of standing up and being counted: "This play comes out of my life and of my understanding of life. What we are encouraged to think in the West is that we have a moral advantage, that we inhabit a superior moral position. But the United States brought down the Chilean regime and they're doing the same in Nicaragua. They are supporting the most fiendishly appalling system in El Salvador. If you shake hands with murderers you have no moral position."

Pinter's political obsessions have centred on the twin horrors of torture and nuclear war. Both he regards as having been distorted and abstracted by the language of politicians and our own inability to face the truth. Repeatedly he goes back to the need to understand precisely what they entail.

"Before you recognize what the words mean there's nothing you can do about them. You're always going to be separated from that reality. The words and statistics that are used are not understood. People prefer not to think we are facing the end of the world, that torture involves the gravest humiliation that can happen to an individual."

Pinter believes he has woken up far too late. He is convinced the Americans are preparing to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe. He remembers sitting at a dinner party next to a high-ranking civil servant who said it was perfectly possible – the Russians would bomb Glasgow and we would eliminate Vladivostok. "Have you told the people of Glasgow", asked Pinter, "that we are right behind them?"

He is also convinced that, as part of the process of distortion, Britain is now a long way down the road to a dangerous authoritarianism: "I think it is more and more evident every day that we are becoming very, very close to any other damn police state."

At the same time he sees in the installation of cruise missiles an acceptance by the Government of the role of American satellite as clear as the relationship between, say, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. After some years of toying with the SDP he would now vote Labour purely because of Neil Kinnock's stance on nuclear weapons.

Pinter's position is not overall a particularly astonishing one. His views are held by others. However, the urgency in his case arises from his new determination to eradicate any limitations on the role of the artist. He has no qualms about leaping feet-first into the debate, waving his credentials as artist and intellectual. Yet he still stands by the cooler uncertainties of his previous work: "I think all the plays I've written are attempts to understand people behaving in certain contexts. I don't know what I'm going to write next. Something to do with the situation we are now really faced with. You see now I do feel that there will be no writing, no entertainment, no drama whatsoever in a very short time unless we recognize the realities of the world in which we live. I think we'll be very lucky to get to the end of this century." In short, the quality of the light on the paperweight will have to be deferred.

Television

A desert of human sexuality

"The world of the ever-rampant male and the ever-passionate female is a myth" – thus BBC2's **Forty Minutes** grabbing our attention, albeit deflatingly, in *A Problem with Sex* last night. It appears that, despite the sexual revolution we have heard of, participated in, deplored or maybe hoped for, "marriage remains for many an unhappy sexual desert".

For those glumly watching and murmuring inwardly, some help may be at hand. The National Health Service provides treatment in some areas and at St George's Hospital Medical School, London, Dr Elizabeth Stanley, senior lecturer in human sexuality, is working away and the separate courses there for medical students and postgraduates seemed well attended.

Explicit films are shown at these of heterosexuals, homosexuals and paraplegics making love, and discussion follows. The films, thank heaven, were indistinct but Dr Stanley was impressive. Appearing on the great cathode confessional were a couple of couples (how they come forward for television), the first treated by Dr Stanley, who were shown in therapy and who said how much they had benefited by it.

Dr W. Guirguis, consultant psychiatrist at St Clement's Hospital, Ipswich, who started his own therapy group after a St George's course, said analysis of the first 200 cases had shown that 80 per cent of the female cases had been referred because of lack of sexual desire. Impotence was the most common problem among men. Peter Symes's programme tended to repeat itself but, if the problem is as sizeable as indicated, no doubt it was therapeutic for many.

Thames's TV Eye concerned itself with a more obvious problem: *Victims of Violence*. This week the all-party Parliamentary Penal Affairs Group is calling for more help for them, not only in improved compensation and counselling schemes but in a share of the criminal justice process. Peter Prendergast talked to victims and members of the Victim Aid Schemes. The lasting effect of violence was made frighteningly clear: the good works of the volunteers, with their therapy groups and juxtapositions of offenders and offended, helped to restore faith in human goodwill. Anne Tyerman's programme was timely and public-spirited but I had had enough problems for one night.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Warsaw PO/Kord

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Downstairs in the dance hall, the exhibition of Kafka glowered in grey; upstairs a lollipop mazurka whirled the irrepressible Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra away after their short visit to London.

It was a good-natured encore at the end of a particularly good-natured concert; and that very quality cut both ways. Presented under the auspices of the Royal Philharmonic Society, it nodded to them in a performance of a work they had commissioned in 1968: Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto. And, as part of the "50 Years On" series, it bowed, too, to Elgar in his concert overture *In the South*. It is doubtless ungrateful to regret the absence of works both newer and deeper in the orchestra's veins.

Ungrateful because this is an orchestra whose playing is finely schooled, particularly in its well-groomed, workmanlike string section, energetic and totally unpretentious. It seems to be awaiting only a final galvanizing into confidence that can turn into flair, and imaginative insight that can become distinctive character. The Elgar, for example, was fresh, willing, but circumspect.

Under the baton of their artistic director, Kazimierz Kord, Rachmaninov's Second Symphony, though, revealed the more positive side of the orchestra's somewhat self-effacing character: their perceptive turning of each phrase and angle, the clean, meticulous working of parts, the ability to build and maintan rhythmic and lyrical momentum.

Roman Jablonski was the soloist in Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto. There are times, and rather too many of them, when this work seems still to be waiting for a *raison d'être* larger than that of providing Rostropovich with something new to get his teeth into. But Jablonski and Kord turned its worryings, its testing of sound and texture, its thin cross-etchings of quarter-tones and controlled aleatorism, into something rather more: a strangely equivocating, disturbing struggle of the swaying solo voice within the forces of chaos, its ending ambivalent, poised between triumph and impotence.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Marriage

Lyric, Hammersmith

Considering that Gogol spent nine years over the composition of this farce, it is surprising that you can see so much of it coming in advance.

Court Councillor Podkolyossin (ancestor of Oblomov) reclines on his couch dreaming of marriage but swiftly going off the idea when his matchmaker comes up with a girl. Enter his friend Kochkaryov, a miserably married former customer who takes his revenge on the matchmaker by gazumping her with Podkolyossin.

As you would expect, a tide of suitors besiege the girl; the matchmaker and Kochkaryov are both defeated; and the only winner is Podkolyossin who makes a last-minute escape through the window, never really having wanted anything more than a long quiet smoke in undisturbed bachelor squalor.

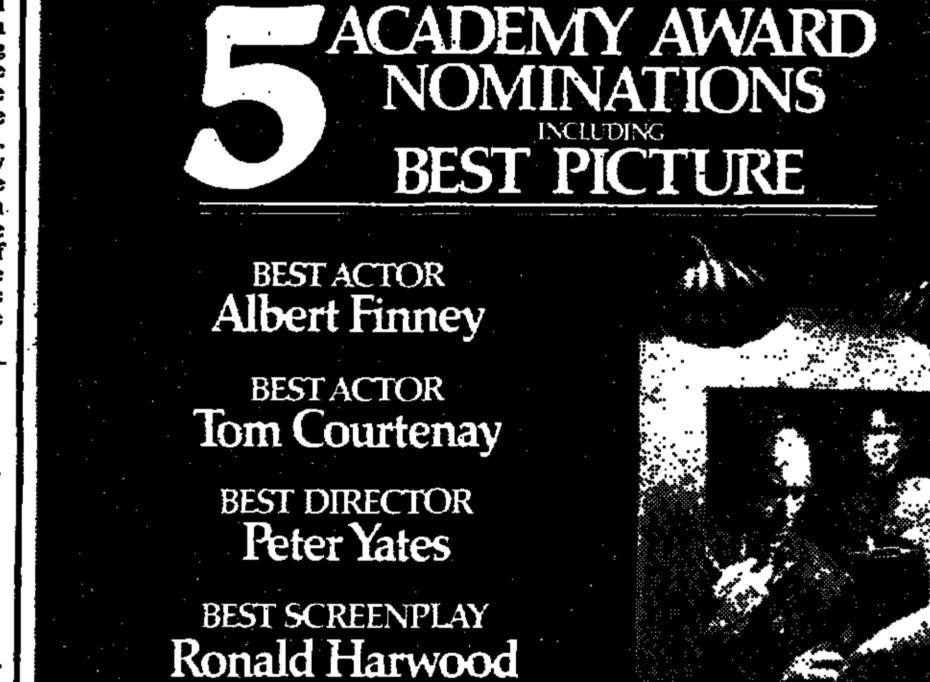
Unlike *The Government Inspector*, *Marriage* has no aims beyond raising a laugh; and it is no place to go for the deadly social portraiture that you find elsewhere in Gogol. It makes commonplace points about dowry-hunting and romantic vanity, but the other suitors are sketchily drawn; and, as for the plot, Kochkaryov soon drops his revenge motive and seems to be pleading Podkolyossin's case simply from disinterested friendship.

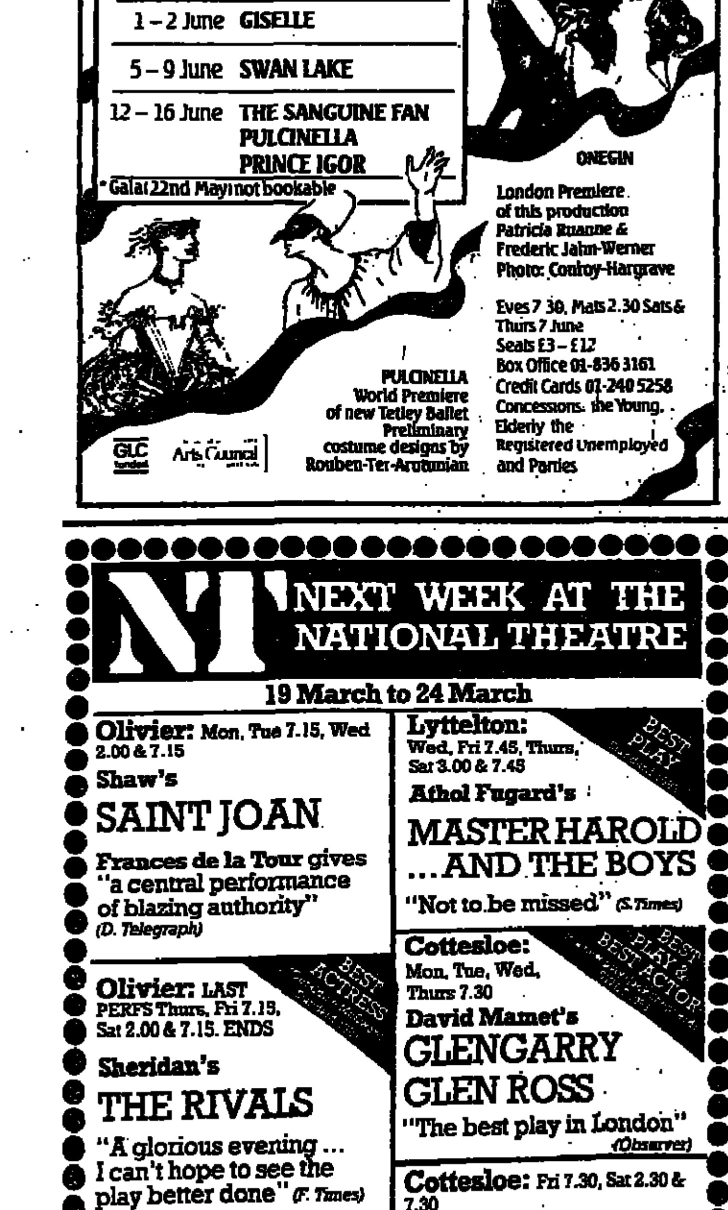
Mike Alfreds's production goes along with the play and partly obliterates its loose ends through grotesque invention and sheer energy. With the exception of the grasping Chief Clerk Friedegg (known as Omelette in other versions) the other suitors represent nothing in particular. But John Price constructs an engagingly innocent scarecrow from the old naval lieutenant, and Nick Dunning converts his military opposite number into a falsetto, spindle-legged fop. Sam Dale's Friedegg, as if lately escaped from Frankenstein's laboratory in a vast-shouldered overcoat, is the unquestionable leader of this trio.

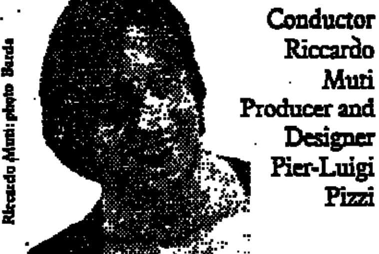
Philip Voss, face generally creased into a manic Japanese grin, does a strenuous sales job for James Smith's perpetually lethargic hero (made up as Gogol's double), and achieves one amazingly prolonged paroxysm of laughter at his short-lived moment of triumph.

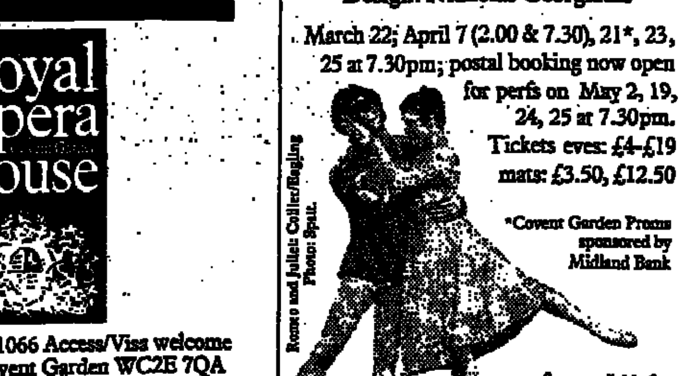
But the best of the show comes at its moments of relaxation, when the suitors gain admission to the pudding-like Agafya's presence and sit there incapable of speech amid the click of her aunt's knitting needles; or when Agafya (Maggie Wells) settles in for solitary hysterics on the momentous choice facing her.

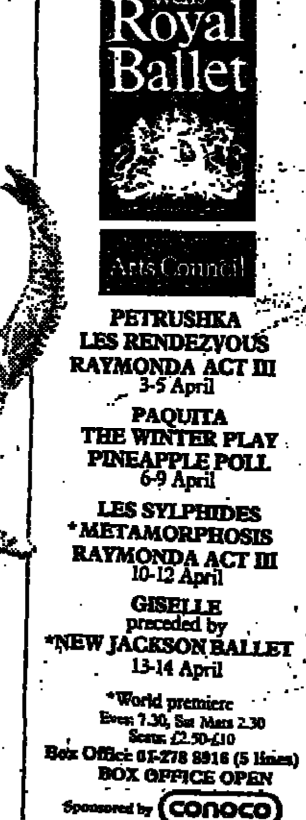
Irving Wardle











THE TIMES DIARY

Liberal publicity

The Liberal leader, David Steel, publicly casts off his blue-eyed choir-boy image today – in a four-page interview in the soft-porn *Penthouse* magazine.

Sandwiched between puckering Pets of the Year and full-frontals of "baronial bed hopper" Kristina, Steel reveals all, evidently in the name of self-seeking exposure. In an apparent attempt to titillate *Penthouse* readers, he recounts a code of conduct, which one of his supporters suggested as "God's Orders for Mankind": "It is forbidden for anyone to take part in unnatural sexual acts. Those who disobey get punished...the only way they can escape this punishment is to make a full confession to their doctor."

"What amused me", says Steel in *Penthouse* "is that this particular nutter lives in Tunbridge Wells, where the celebrated 'Yours Disgusted' is evidently his neighbour."

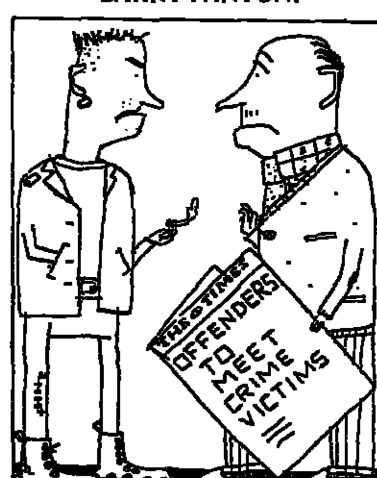
Those seeking details of the Liberal leader's intimacies will be disappointed. His only mention of flesh relates to that of Cyril Smith's. But worry not. He will not be appearing double-spread next month. After Steel, says *Penthouse*, is Koo Stark.

Gnome curse

After resigning in protest at the sacking of *The Spectator's* editor, Alexander Chancellor, Richard Ingrams learned yesterday that his job as television critic had been filled – by Alexander Chancellor. Such impudence competes with the dirty trick disclosures which Ingrams so eagerly makes in his *Private Eye*. "It is very low in my estimation", said the wounded Ingrams when I phoned to confirm the news yesterday. "I think it makes my public spirited resignation look silly." The man for whom few hearts are likely to bleed recovered to exclaim: "It makes *The Spectator* look even more absurd now."

Chancellor, who had happily accepted Ingrams' hospitality at a *Private Eye* lunch earlier in the week, said he had been "very touched" at the time of Ingram's resignation. "But I had asked everybody not to resign", said Chancellor, who vacates his editorial chair to Charles Moore on March 22. Meanwhile two of the Old Guard, Auberon Waugh and "yo-yo" Ferdinand Mount, who both loyally resigned with Ingrams, have now scuttled back to the Doughty Street fold.

BARRY FANTONI



"Wanna buy a cheap video?"

Ancestor worship

Lord Elgin – known to the Greeks as the "wicked El Gin" – has turned the furore over the Parthenon marbles, brought back by his great-great-grandfather, into a booming cottage industry. In his latest coup, he has persuaded a Japanese television company to finance a Greek historical documentary, using as a lever the somewhat tenuous link that his great-great-grandfather was the first British Ambassador to Japan. The film, to be shot this month at Elgin's ancestral home, Broomhall, Fife, will be produced in three versions: one for Japanese viewers, one for the Greeks using Greek sub-titles, and a personal edition for Lord Elgin with English sub-titles, to help him promote his family history.

Father knows best

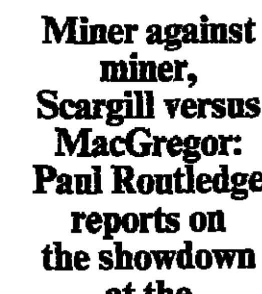
The "rusty Ford Cortina brigade" need not offer their used oncers, I am told, to the *1st Classified* magazine, launched this week. At an average cost of £100 to advertise a used car, they're simply priced out of the market, says managing director Nicola Cole, who tells us of her "privileged" life in a publicity blurb: "I grew up in an extremely large house in the country and have always had everything I needed. My environment brought me in touch with the best of all things, and therefore I see myself in an ideal position to oversee a magazine that is based on consumerism at a Cartier level. Her father, Hugh Begg, who is puffed as "one of the founders of *The Sunday Times* (that makes him at least 162 years old), put paid to that: "It is an upmarket *Exchange and Mart*." He should know. As chairman of Seymour Press, he is distributing it.

Obus numbers

A ride on a London bus is being hailed as the "unlikeliest place" for the "fresh inspiration" of Peter Maxwell Davies's "No 11 Bus", which receives its world premiere at the Queen Elizabeth Hall next Tuesday. That's odd. His fellow composer Carl Davis wrote "Variations on a Bus Route", which was premiered at the Royal Festival Hall a year ago. Mind you, it was inspired by the Number 31 route.

PHS

A bitter war to lose



Miner against miner, Scargill versus MacGregor: Paul Routledge reports on the showdown at the coal face

There is an air of desperation about the coal strike. The bitterness of miner against miner on the picket lines, the mob-like hostility that has forced the National Coal Board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, to forsake his own pit yards, and the contempt for the law all point to a reckless last stand against economic and political forces that have prevailed in every other major state industry.

These are very different days from those of the great strikes of 1972 and 1974, when there was substantial public support for men seen to be fighting for a proper reward for a dirty and dangerous job. If there is any parallel, it is with the equally bitter steel strike of 1980 which permanently weakened the main steel union and left it incapable of stemming the tide of plant closures and job losses.

As with the steel strike, the initial trigger for the dispute was pay. But the conflict in the coal industry has shifted (as its promoters wished) into the wider arena of the future of the industry and that is why it is a war that the miners must surely find they cannot win.

When they struck in the early 1970s, their pay claims could eventually be met by a negotiated compromise, however damaging the industrial action had been. When they struck again in 1981 over an ineptly presented coal board "hit list" of 24 pit closures, their demands could be accommodated by withdrawing the list and pumping hundreds of millions of pounds into the industry to keep open uneconomic pits – most of which have, incidentally since closed.

What scope is there for a compromise this time round? None, it would seem. By insisting on an end to all pit closures except on grounds of seam exhaustion, the National Union of Mineworkers is effectively demanding the right to manage the industry – a demand that no management and no government could concede.

The coal industry is producing more than it can sell, and proposes to close pits with the capacity of some four million tonnes in the coming financial year, roughly the equivalent of 20 pits employing 20,000 men. Most of those redundancies would be voluntary, with pitmen over 21 eligible for £1,000 for each year of service.

The coal board believes that if the redundancy lists could be opened, they would be oversubscribed. But the battle is not being fought on the NCB's terms. It is being fought on the ideological battleground chosen by the NUM, and most cogently expressed by Mr Arthur Scargill in his first presidential address: "The first priority for the union is to protect the coal industry from the ravages of the market mechanism, the short-sightedness of politicians and the deliberate political decisions designed to destroy our industry, jobs and communities. If we do not save our pits from closure, then all our other struggles become meaningless! I do not subscribe to the philosophy of John L Lewis who encouraged contraction so that the wages of these who are left could be raised. A contracting industry is a negative force with negative consequences all round."

This is the fundamentalist doctrine that fires the revolutionary guards of the NUM now roaming the moderate coalfields to "picket out" the pits where the men are proving indifferent to the Scargill line. The message is often unwelcome, and a gap is clearly opening between the activists and the rank and file

The management's dilemma is how to get the silent majority to speak up and pull the industry back from the brink of a long and damaging conflict. Secret balloting that began yesterday in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, North Wales and the Midlands provides an escape route for those who want to stay at work, though if the pickets stay put (however unlawfully), the ingrained habit of not crossing a picket line could still prevail.

In an adroit move plainly designed to yield a heavy "No" vote in the ballots, the board has sent a special issue of its monthly newspaper, *Coal News*, to all 180,000 miners, setting out the lump sums they can expect for being made redundant. The offer ranges from £5,217 for a 21-year-old to £36,480 for a man aged 49, assuming average weekly earnings of £165.

So it will come down to a contest between hard cash and union loyalty. In the past, money has talked louder than loyalty.

David Watt

What a way to pick a president

New York

The breakthrough of Senator Gary Hart in the Democratic primary elections is, frankly, a bit scary. I am not against Hart personally. In fact, whenever I have met or talked to him in the past there has been nothing whatever about him to belie the impression, which anyone would get from seeing him on television, of a "pretty nice guy", reasonably intelligent, reasonably good-looking, reasonably liberal, reasonably (though not excessively) industrious.

He listens well, he seems open-minded and (unlike Governor Reagan when he campaigned for the Republican nomination) he has taken the trouble to travel quite widely over the years and acquire a nodding acquaintance with the main international issues. In short, though the press is digging away busily in the hope of discovering a guilty secret in his youthful past, he is a model citizen and a perfectly respectable senator for the state of Colorado.

The trouble is that there is no reason to suppose that on any objective criterion he is more likely to make a good president of the United States than anyone else of his age, class and background.

As far as his rivals in the primaries go, he has less experience of government than Mondale, less experience of command than Glenn and less gift of the gab than Jackson. He might, of course, like President Truman (to use a most obvious, postwar example) turn out to be a winner in spite of all previous appearances of mediocrity: But isn't there something badly wrong with a system which forces the US to put its all on an outside chance?

Two answers to this question are normally offered over here. The first is that Mr Hart has not yet won the nomination, far less the presidency. The spring primaries and caucuses that he has carried constitute a tiny base of the voters and even if these victories create a momentum which gives him the candidacy of his party, he will be subjected to an examination of an altogether more searching and serious kind during the summer and autumn. If the voters believe he lacks the substance to pass this test, that will be the end of him. I find this argument all very well as far as it goes, but not particularly reassuring in the long run. If, at the beginning of November, the final choice is between a Hart discredited by the processes of US democracy and Reagan validated by them, the US constitution hardly stands vindicated.

The second argument is more serious. The absolutely indispensable task of the US president, it is said, is to hold the country together, to sum up its own aspirations in his person; to be *accepted* as the president. This symbolic function is what, till now, President Reagan has successfully fulfilled, whatever his other faults; and it is this function that Jimmy Carter, with his curiously diffident manner and his born-again naivety, signally failed to perform.

The apologists for the US electoral process, which is about images and communication, say that it has at least this to be said for it – it tends to eliminate men who do not have the necessary charisma. If you cannot communicate with the majority of the population – and it is obvious that Glenn cannot and doubtful whether Mondale can – then you will not get elected.

This, again, does not seem to me a very comforting reflection, especially if you are not an American but are still, like many of the inhabitants of the planet, dependent to a greater or less extent on the wisdom of the American president for your survival. For one thing, a system which emphasizes the ability to persuade rather than the ability to make the right decisions is fatally one-sided. For another, as the Carter case showed, there is not even a guarantee that the system will in fact throw up a credible leader every time. Aberrations are quite possible, thanks to the American public's craving for novelty.

Novelty. Perhaps that is too harsh. The American people's real desire is for hope. The idea of progress long since moribund in Europe, lives on in the US, combined with a ruthless belief that its victory lies in the hands of youth and the march of democracy.

Gary Hart, who talks, and better still, looks, rather like Kennedy, is the practitioner of this generation of politics. Mondale, who won the vice-presidency in 1976 on the basis of Jimmy Carter's appeal for fresh, new, country faces untainted by Washington, Watergate and so forth, now finds himself representing not only the past but the old "machine" politics that every good Democrat these days is supposed to abhor.

Where there is very high unemployment, as in Georgia and Alabama, Democratic voters are prepared to turn back to the "machine" and vote for Mondale. Elsewhere, more emotional considerations reign supreme.

Nobody, except the most crusted reactionary, needs telling that there is a positive, even an inspiring, aspect to all this. The question is whether modern communications and particularly television have not made the effects so corrupt and unstable that democracy defeats itself. Hart is no more competent, no more attractive, not even any younger, than he was six weeks ago when he was no more than a small flip in the voting statistics and when the commentators were all writing him off, on entirely justifiable grounds, as a "lightweight".

One last consolation is sometimes proffered at this point. The system takes its revenge on people like Hart – as it did on Jimmy Carter. Those that live by the image, will perish by the image. People are either rapidly disillusioned by the failure of their heroes to cope with the problems of the real world or they simply get bored with their faces and demand new ones. In the presidential politics of the television era and the media "hype", political capital has to be expended at a crippling rate – a fact that Mrs Thatcher is now having to learn the hard way.

There is a certain justice about this, perhaps, but does the resulting volatility make for good government? It is not easy to find satisfactory answers to these gloomy reflections. Constitutional shifts, like lengthening the presidential term, are not practical politics. And the only serious answer lies in a better-educated and more discriminating public opinion. The American press and the serious American television journalists will tell you that it is their responsibility and privilege to produce just this. But the experience of the last three weeks suggests that they have quite a lot to do.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Dimbleby: a victory for free speech

I am glad that the BBC Budget Day television programme went out according to plan with Mr David Dimbleby in charge. It is important that the Labour Party's attempt to dictate to the BBC which of its contributors should appear in its programmes was firmly resisted. Messrs Kinnock and Hattersley sulked off-screen, and had the additional mortification of seeing Lord Barnett speak for their party, his very presence an eloquent rebuke to their presumption. Score one for freedom of speech and good sense.

Score another, in the same column, for the defeat of the NUJ's attempt to stop the programme. It had been obvious all along that the majority of BBC journalists in the relevant sections did not want to go on strike, whatever view they held on Mr Dimbleby's business activities, and equally obvious that it was the formal instruction by the union's executive that caused them to change their minds temporarily, only to change it back when the executive's call was declared illegal in the courts. It must be added here that the brief change of mind must have been influenced by the likelihood that for them to disobey an order given by their union's leaders would result in disciplinary proceedings being taken against them by those leaders. Such proceedings could lead to their expulsion from the union, with potentially ruinous consequences for them should they, for instance, ever wish to work for employers with a journalists' closed shop – to say nothing of the fact that their expulsion would almost certainly lead to their BBC work itself being "blacked".

It is not pleasant to know that such intimidation is being practised in any union, let alone one which should at all times defend freedom of speech; it is even less pleasant to realize that without the court action the intimidation would almost certainly have been successful. And while I am on the subject of things which are not pleasant, I might as well add that it is not pleasant to see the attempt being made in some NUJ quarters to maintain that the attack on Mr Dimbleby is based on any supposed conflict of interests he may have between his outside business and his impartial role in BBC television. There may well be such a conflict, but the campaign to bring him to heel has nothing to do with it; the campaign concerns solely his conflict with the NUJ, and even *that* is not his conflict but Mr Pole-Carew's.

So far, so good; the attack on Mr Dimbleby and the BBC was beaten off. I suppose it is too much to ask of the BBC that they should from now on ensure that all programmes on which Hattersley is due to appear should be chaired by Mr Dimbleby, so that he would never be seen again.

The NUJ has for some time now been moving into an intolerant and censoring phase which should be deeply disturbing not only to those of its members who are against intolerance and censoring but to all those members of the public who care about free speech and believe that the NUJ should care about it too. There was the scandalous case of Mr Ronald Spark, who was actually expelled from the union (though the expulsion was later "commuted" to a temporary suspension) for writing, during the Falklands war, about two other members of the union in terms which suggested that they were traitors. The charge was as baseless as it was offensive, but the action taken against Mr Spark was doubly scandalous in that the two journalists whose integrity and loyalty had thus been impugned did not themselves initiate action against him. They preferred, honourably and sensibly, to ignore Mr Spark's comments; it was two of the union's most egregious busybodies of the far left who took it upon themselves to complain on behalf of men who did not wish to complain.

Two more recent cases, however, provide evidence of intolerance and censorship which are more disturbing. There has long been an NUJ document called the Code of Conduct; and breaches of it can be punished with reprimands, fines, suspension or expulsion. Its provisions are either ridiculously otiose ("A journalist shall not accept bribes...") or impudent in their claim to regulate the content of members' work ("A journalist shall only mention a person's race, colour, creed, illegitimacy, marital status or lack of it, gender or sexual orientation if this information is strictly relevant..."). But the Code of Conduct cannot be dismissed as a crank's charter ignored in practice; it *is* a crank's charter, but it is no longer ignored in practice.

In one of the two cases I refer to a journalist, Mr Frank Dunkley, wrote an article in the *Kentish Independent* in which he referred to a woman member of Greenwich Council. His remarks about her were distasteful; I do not repeat them here. But, like the two journalists attacked by Mr Spark, the woman referred to did not complain to the NUJ; nor, it seems, has she taken legal action. The leader of Greenwich Council took it on himself to lodge a complaint with the NUJ; the union's complaints committee went into action; and the upshot was that Mr Dunkley was fined £200 for "conduct detrimental to the profession of journalism" and breach of the Code of Conduct, and told that if he did not pay the fine he would be expelled from the union.

What is more ominous still is that Mr Dunkley has now ceased to write the regular column in which the words appeared, "not wishing", as he puts it, "to shoulder the worry of possible complaints committee hearings". Intimidation and censorship have combined in triumph; a union supposed to be dedicated to free speech, urged into action by a busybody who was not the subject of the words complained of, has not only failed, as was its plain duty, to tell the busybody that journalists have the right to say what they like within the law, and that the journalists' union will always uphold that right, but has itself denied the right of free speech to one of its members, and silenced his regular exercise of that right.

> 1. A journalist has a duty to maintain the highest professional and ethical standards.
> 2. A journalist shall at all times defend the principle of the freedom of the Press and other media in relation to the [illegible]
>
> From the union's code of conduct

You may think that dereliction of duty on the part of the union could hardly go farther. You would be wrong. The other case, though more trivial in form, is worse still; it concerns Mr Terry Lovell and an article he wrote in *The Sun*. This is how his entertaining article began:

> Mirror, mirror on the wall, which is a woman's sexiest bit of all? When you strip down to bare essentials to size up your assets, you automatically pick out what you think are your best features. Perhaps you feel it is your beautiful eyes that turn men on. Or that your sensational legs grab the wolf whistles. Whatever you choose, it reveals the hidden you. It's all part of a new body language discovered by a top American psychologist. She calls it Body Love.

This harmless nonsense formed the substance of a complaint to the NUJ by a Miss Bachini. She claimed that she was "upset" by the "glances" of a man reading the article opposite her in a train, and, when she bought the paper herself, she "became even more upset and angry". The most horrible thing about the story so far is that it is not altogether impossible that Miss Bachini was telling the truth; there may indeed be a woman so priggish, stupid, humourless and hysterical that she did experience what she claims to have felt. But Miss Bachini's problems, whether physical or psychological, are not, thank God, my concern. My concern is with the fact that Mr Lovell was haled before an NUJ complaints committee, "convicted" of "conduct detrimental to the interests of the union", in that he had "encouraged discrimination on grounds of gender", and "reprimanded".

Now these grotesque attacks on freedom of speech come from the very people who should be concerned above all other things to defend it – the country's main journalists' union. But it is important to understand that the far left does *not* control the NUJ (though, alas, it once again controls my own branch, because those of us who temporarily wrested control from them a few years ago eventually gave up the vain struggle to persuade moderates to come to the meetings). There are, on the union's executive committee, a good number of the political enemies of free speech; but they are still in a minority. Some of the friends of free speech must have betrayed that friendship (the recommendations of NUJ complaints committees have to be ratified by the NEC) for free speech to have been struck such blows. And that is the most alarming aspect of the business, and the reason why I am glad that my own union was rebuffed by the BBC and by its own members who were willing to work with Mr Dimbleby despite his official condemnation as a pariah. It gives me no pleasure at all to welcome a defeat for the official (however unrepresentative) policy of a body I have happily belonged to all my working life. But a victory would have been yet another assault on free speech from those who should constitute its shield.

Philip Howard

A book club for the unclubbable

A society of authors is as startling an oxymoron as a barbecue for vegetarians. Professional authors are solitary antisocial obsessives, almost by definition. They perform their function and come to life when sitting alone at their typewriters. When they meet other authors, if they cannot get out of the meeting, they talk not about literature, certainly not about their new books, but about tax, royalties, and the villainies of publishers.

That is the difference between professional authors and literary groupies. I once sat on the brains trust at the Bracknell Literary Festival, an occasion every bit as scaly as its name implies. We on the panel were all fluent with sage advice about contracts, horror stories about agents, and judicious lists of great novels every bit as fatuous and pernicious as those of the Book Marketing Council. The audience showed not a flicker of interest in any of such matters. All that they wanted was practical advice about how to get their novellas and poems published. Many of them insisted on reading us the ghastly works in full. Some of them still correspond with me, giving the latest news of their creative writing, and the latest steps in the long road to publication.

Literary festivals and courses on creative writing are attended by non-writers who should consider some other occupation. Mark Twain put it crisply: "Write without pay until somebody offers pay. If nobody offers within three years the candidate may look upon this circumstance with the most implicit confidence as the sign that sawing wood is what he was intended for."

There are notable and sociable exceptions. But I take it to be a general truth that proper authors are unclubbable. Literary and bookish societies are attended by publishers, publicists, and other non-writers who propel the gravy-train of literature. Your actual creative author is at home, pounding the typewriter in order to finish the next chapter and deliver the typescript on time, or at any rate not more than a year over deadline.

The above makes an ungracious introduction to the announcement that the Society of Authors is about to celebrate the centenary of its foundation. Walter Besant, the historical novelist and antiquarian, founded it in 1884 to promote the interests of authors and defend their rights. Tennyson was the first president. And contrary to my recent hyperbolic animadversions on the solipsist inclinations of writers, most of the British professionals who live by their books belong to it.

This is because it is not a club for browsing, sluicing, and mutual admiration by the literati; but a professional trade union that looks after practical matters for authors. And, by Gibbon, they need it, being hopeless with figures, small print, hustlers, flattery, and anything that distracts them from the next sheet of blank paper in the typewriter. The Society has been in the van of every campaign to improve conditions for authors, from the Copyright and Obscene Publications Acts to Public Lending Rights and model minimum terms agreements, which enlightened publishers are beginning to adopt.

Nothing is more boring than the story of how hard it is for authors to make a living. If they cannot make it by writing, let them saw wood. Nevertheless, it is the mark of a civilized society that it values its authors, financially as well as with profiles in the papers, and other modern equivalents of laurel wreaths.

This is the month to honour the Society of Authors. It is setting about the centenary in an uncharacteristically sociable way, with a feast at the Mansion House with the Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Mayor, Lord Gowrie, and other nobs; with a book of unparalleled tedium (whoops, importance) called *Authors By Profession;* and with the creation of a charitable trust called The Authors' Foundation to help younger writers survive. The assembled authors will blink in the sunlight, fraternize cautiously, and then hurry back to their proper business.

An African peace – but at what price?

Johannesburg

Later today Mr P. W. Botha, the South African prime minister, and Mr Samora Machel, the Mozambique president, will meet in no man's land on the border between their two countries to sign a historic pact of "non-aggression and good neighbourliness". Today's meeting will be seen by many as striking proof of the efficacy of South Africa's strong-arm diplomacy, which assumes that every black government, however much it may abhor apartheid, ultimately has a price for swallowing its pride.

Does this mean, then, that the world's foremost Pariah state, and Africa's last bastion of white rule, is about to come in from the cold? The South Africans, understandably, will seek to extract every last ounce of publicity from today's occasion. The world's press and television will be on hand, and hundreds of guests have been invited, including the leaders of all black states in the region, although how many will accept is not clear.

It would be a mistake, however, to jump to the conclusion that the current détente in relations between Pretoria and its neighbours, dramatic and surprising as it may seem, represents a complete or sudden reversal of everything that has gone before. Nor should it be assumed that agreement with Mozambique, while it must improve the overall climate, will automatically lead to a wider peace settlement involving Angola and an end to the conflict over Namibia (South West Africa).

Pretoria has had contact with both Angola and Mozambique at ministerial level since 1982. The sword and the olive branch have long been mutually reinforcing instruments in South Africa's diplomacy. Last May Pretoria sent its war planes on a strafing run over Maputo in retaliation for a car bombing by African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, which killed 19 people. This was followed by a commando raid in October. In December South African forces made a major thrust into Angola.

Yet only two months later, South Africa had agreed on a ceasefire with Angola, and on the main features of a mutual security pact with Mozambique. The rush to the negotiating table seems to have been brought about by the cumulative effect of South African economic and military pressure, exacerbated by the failure of internal policies and the natural calamity of two years of drought, and President Ronald Reagan's desire, in a reelection year, for something to show for his controversial policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

The situations on what South African officials, with their taste for military metaphor, have taken to calling the eastern and western fronts are, however, very different despite surface similarities. Mozambique is much the simpler problem. Geographically it is much more vulnerable to South African pressure, and there are several fairly clear-cut areas where agreements of obvious mutual benefit are possible without jeopardizing any important interests of outside powers.

The security pact is the linchpin of the new relationship. Mozambique will undertake to curb the activities of the ANC from its territory, probably the guerrillas' most important sanctuary and infiltration route, while South Africa will withdraw support (never admitted) from the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The question is whether the ANC can be curbed, and whether the MNR may not have developed a measure of poplar support over the years and the ability to survive without South African support. The evidence, however, is that the ANC's effectiveness as a guerrilla organization, and the MNR's capacity to disrupt the Mozambique economy, will at the very least be much diminished.

Angola, and the re lated Namibia question, pose a quite different order of problem, with a complex international dimension. Angola is a potentially wealthy country, rich in natural resources, of interest to outside powers. The Soviet Union and the Cubans are heavily involved there, while the Americans have staked their prestige on securing a settlement that would get the Cubans out and lure Angola into a closer relationship with the West.

Angola is also plagued by an internal insurgency, in the shape of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement, which has its popular base in the largest tribal group in the country, and which, although it has been much helped by South Africa over the past decade, will not collapse without it. Until Unita's military threat is removed, the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola will not be sent home and Pretoria will continue to have a pretext for refusing to leave Namibia.

Under the terms of last month's Lusaka accord, South Africa is pulling out the troops that for the last few years have occupied part of the south-west Cunene province of Angola. Control is being handed back to the Angolans, who in turn have pledged themselves to prevent Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas from infiltrating into Namibia from their Angolan bases. The asymmetry in all this is that South Africa appears to be under no clear reciprocal obligation to restrain Unita, and might not have the power to do so anyway.

The other unanswered question is whether the South Africans are at last serious about leaving Namibia. There are certainly growing economic pressures. The military and administrative cost of staying in Namibia is now put at about 10 per cent of the national budget. The old bogey about "a red flag over Windhoek" also looks much less threatening in the light of the agreement with Mozambique. A Swapo government in Namibia would be even more vulnerable to South African pressure and would swiftly have to accept a similar *modus vivendi*.

The danger in the current wave of peace euphoria is that it could lull Pretoria into thinking it can have normal relationships with black Africa without serious internal reform. It was appropriate that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who has often been pilloried for advocating dialogue with Pretoria, should have been the one to warn against such complacency. "In this climate the cardinal point might be forgotten", he said. "The problem is not Mozambique, it is not Zambia, it is not Angola or even Swapo. The problem is the philosophy of apartheid."

Michael Hornsby

THE TIMES

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FEAR UNDER THE LAW

The scenes of illegal and disorderly picketing at Nottingham collieries are disgraceful and deeply disturbing. They are disgraceful because they show how the notion of trade union solidarity, in whose name so many inexcusable acts have recently been performed, is so easily cast aside when it becomes inconvenient to trade union leadership. The National Union of Mineworkers had always been held up as the true exemplar of that solidarity, yet here we have brutal and incontrovertible evidence of what little brotherly love is lost between the rival factions within it.

The scenes are disturbing because they show a readiness to pursue honest disagreements by violence in which intimidation and bullying take the place of civilised argument. They show that too many trade union leaders are still prepared to exploit this capacity for violence by using coercive methods in defiance of the law. The decision by Nottingham coalfields yesterday to walk out on a 24-hour strike is one further piece of evidence that Mr Scargill's bullies have got their way.

We hear a lot about picketing these days, lawful and unlawful. The point about picketing – any and every form of picketing – is that it is a form of intimidation. Intimidation, according to the dictionary, is to overawe with fear. So even though a picket is conforming to the guidelines set out for it under the Employment Act, it is still legal intimidation. There is no law against bullying as such, and the Labour minister in the 1970s who stumbled into the phrase "lawful intimidation" was right on target. That is what picketing is: fear under the law.

Picketing has a long history. It was first permitted in the Molestation of Workmen Act 1859, in which trade unionists were given the rare privilege to accost people entering a workplace and apply suasion to them. Nobody else except the police had legal authority to stop a citizen and ask him what his business was. By 1906 picketing had acquired much wider immunities. Now the code of practice on picketing associated with this government's Employment Acts suggests that there should be no more than six pickets at any one place and that they should merely communicate with fellow workmen in order to persuade them not to honour their contracts of employment. Needless to say, few pickets in Britain today confine themselves to those behavioural boundaries, but it may be because picketing has such a long history of legal authority behind it that trade unionists now so widely treat the latest guidelines with contempt.

Something must explain the arrogance with which the trade union movement chooses to ignore the law and to stay silent when its members do likewise. It is not as though the disorderly scenes at the pits merely break trade union law, though they do that for sure. They constitute a breach of the peace under the common law and chief constables should treat them accordingly without any fear that the exercise of such discipline would exacerbate attitudes to trade union law. It would be a bad day for Britain if the spread of trade union immunity, which may have been halted but still needs further contraction, was held to cover violent behaviour.

Ironically it was the NUM itself which in 1974 sought to introduce some discipline into its pickets so as to avoid the riotous scenes which occurred in the 1972 strike. Each area was advised to establish close liaison with the appropriate chief constable. "Pickets may communicate or obtain information 'peacefully' but may not 'interfere' with persons entering or leaving premises" it said. Pickets were advised that it was an offence to use insulting words or behaviour and that statements should always be factual and not directed in a derogatory manner at individuals. Not surprisingly, Mr Scargill was not at that time concerned with drawing up the rules.

The violence at the pits thus breaches the NUM's own rulebook as well as employment law and the criminal law. To the extent that the miners under Mr Scargill's manipulation abuse these principles they will tend to discredit the whole trade union movement, whose determination to be selective about which laws it will respect and which it will flout is sadly and repeatedly apparent. It is only when trade union officials and the TUC leadership as a whole fully recognize that there is not one law for them and one for the rest of us – only then – will they deserve to earn the respect of the rest of society, which is so widely and justifiably lacking now.

AN EVERYDAY STORY OF ULSTER FOLK

An attempt is made on the life of a member of Parliament on the street in the centre of a provincial city in broad daylight. He has gunshot wounds in the neck, shoulder and arm. An outlawed political gang boasts of the attempt. Headlines in one day's newspapers. One lot of his constitutionally embodied opponents says it is a pity the gunmen did not make a proper job of it. Twenty-four hours pass and the bishops, normally quick to condemn terrorist outrages, remain silent. Ministers too and their spokesmen are lost for words. Ulster, as is frequently remarked, is not like anywhere else.

The silence in quarters normally fluent is understandable. A member of Parliament Mr Gerry Adams may be, but he is not like any other. He has no part in its proceedings, being a sworn enemy of the state of which it is the political embodiment. He is dedicated to the overthrow of its authority in Northern Ireland by armed intervention and is a leading strategist of the violence by which the attempt is made. It would be difficult to comment from an official position on the attempt to kill him without sounding insincere or vacuously remote from the particulars. It would also be difficult to say anything beyond "Cool it" that did not in some way make matters worse. The trouble is that saying nothing is also one way of making matters worse. Official silence, when there is normally loud official disapproval, reaches some ears as condonation. Like so much about the province this is a no-win situation.

The attempt on Mr Adams's life was preceded by five murders within the fortnight, all of republican origin. Four of the victims were serving or former members of the indigenous security services; the fifth was mistaken for one. The Chief Constable had issued a warning that the Provisional IRA was deliberately provoking retaliation so as to enhance its assumed role as protector of nationalist communities against the menace of violence from unionists, and so reinforce its own claim to political support. The criminal folly of one loyalist paramilitary faction has disregarded the warning. It may have imagined it was giving Mr Adams what he deserves: it actually gave him just what he needed for his political good.

The condition of Northern Ireland has become one of civil war suspended by the authority and force of British rule. This is one of those phases when the tremors proper to that condition are most palpable: ten political murders and attempted murders in hardly more than as many days, and a flare-up of serious sectarian conflict on the streets of Londonderry. It is into this embattled and embittered context that there will drop in a few weeks' time the fruit of Dublin's Forum, restorative or poisoned according to the eye of the beholder.

THREE INTO ONE WILL GO

Not the least enduring of Mr Denis Healey's dicta is that to reorganize the Ministry of Defence is like performing an appendix operation on a man who is carrying a grand piano. That is presumably why a succession of defence ministers have made a series of exploratory nicks without being so bold as to complete the appendectomy. Now the scalpel has been wielded by Mr Michael Heseltine.

He announced in the Commons this week that he was about to create a new central defence staff to advise ministers on policy, military operations and defence priorities. The Royal Navy, Army and RAF would be represented on it while their single service chiefs would be robbed of their own policy-making departments. They, the single service chiefs that is, would depend like everyone else for advice upon policy from the centre. The decision is wise and overdue and few surely will dissent from it.

It is now twenty one years since the single service departments were abolished to make way for a unified Ministry of Defence, with a Secretary of State in overall charge. Its shape resembled a pyramid and only the experience of the years since then has shown that this is not exactly the ideal design. It made for too much room near the top, which was filled by single-service hierarchies, duplicating work, competing for funds and confusing the issues with conflicting advice which ill served the central cause of national security.

There was, it is true, a Chief of Defence Staff who presided over the Chiefs of Staff Committee and advised the Defence Secretary himself. But the CDS's authority over the competing interests of the three services depended at first upon his own personality. Mountbatten was strong and unequivocal in pulling his five-star rank over his four-star colleagues. But others have struggled to reach a consensus and to appear as the spokesman of the armed forces, not their chief.

Few have seriously argued the case for combining the three services in one uniform – as the Canadians did without conspicuous success. The most commonly perceived need has been for the services to come together at some point below the apex of the pyramid, leaving the key policy decisions to a central staff which could take a detached view in the national interest.

Throughout the 1960s a succession of committees grappled with the problems. The Headquarters Reorganization Committee of 1965 was followed by the Study Group on Defence Organization of 1966 and the Headquarters Organization Committee 1969. The second of these recommended the complete functionalization of the ministry which was too radical for most while the 1969 report went more modestly for the abolition of the single-service parliamentary under-secretaries. Even this proposal had to wait 12 years however before being pushed through by Mrs Thatcher.

Mr John Nott, as Defence Secretary, also took steps to bolster the power of the CDS, then Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, while in the following year, in 1982, the CDS was given a deputy. The single service chiefs would retain their historic right to seek the prime minister's ear at times of national crisis, but the pattern of development was clear.

We applauded these moves towards a more coherent structure for decision-making on central issues at the ministry. At the time of the appointment of the new deputy CDS we called for him too to be given authority over the single service chiefs to make the chain of command more efficient. Now it looks as if Mr Heseltine is about to make an important contribution to the surgery which his predecessors began.

It is not altogether a bad thing that the strengthening of the centre at the ministry has been done in stages rather than all at once. Evolution is on the whole preferable to revolution and there have been arguments for allowing the patient to recover his strength before plunging the knife in again. The need to finish the job now, however, is clear, as the country approaches what is likely to be an expensive and testing time for defence policy. Resources are almost certain to be squeezed in the late '80s and cuts of some kind are inevitable as the Trident missile programme progresses. The ministry will need to be strong and resilient and its decisions will need to be right. If not the piano might crash down anyway and the discord would be horrendous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Out of the mouths of children

From Miss Jill D. Goulding

Sir, How shortsighted can the Chancellor of the Exchequer be?

At a time when more children do not return home to a lunch and many areas are considering stopping school meals, he has put value-added tax on "takeaway" foods.

Increasing numbers of children buy such food at lunchtime and, for many, it is their only hot meal of the day. For parents with two or three children this means the virtual loss of any gain they might have expected from the new Revenue threshold.

For children who pay for their meals out of their own evening and weekend earnings, presumably it may mean one lunch less a week.

Yours faithfully,
JILL GOULDING,
Halsted Chambers,
23 North Street,
Chichester, West Sussex.
March 14.

From Mr Edward Wake-Walker

Sir, At precisely what temperature does takeaway food become VATable? And will only mild mustard be exempt in my beef sandwiches?

Yours faithfully,
E. C. WAKE-WALKER,
18 Crockerton Road, SW17.
March 14.

From Mr Patric Foley-Brickley

Sir, The Chancellor has abolished life-assurance premium relief with the intention of moving investment into industry away from the large institutions into the hands of the individual investors.

Just how many shares does he think that the average man saving £15 per week is going to buy?

Yours sincerely,
PATRIC FOLEY-BRICKLEY,
Four Gables,
Abbots Drive,
Wentworth, Surrey.
March 13.

From Mr Don Boyd

Sir, The article which appeared in today's early edition (March 15) concerning film industry reaction to the Budget completely misrepresented my views expressed to your Arts Correspondent.

The Chancellor's alterations of the rules concerning capital allowances, combined with the reduction in rates of corporation tax over the next two years, will have a disastrous impact on the financing of British films, especially independently produced films.

The new measures announced in the Budget on Tuesday are symptomatic of this Government's extraordinary disregard for the future of British cinema at a time when, for the third year in succession, British films and performers are gathering critical and financial rewards all over the world – as the proportion of Oscar nominations for this year demonstrates.

Yours faithfully,
DON BOYD,
Boyd's Co. Film Productions Ltd,
9 Great Newport Street, WC2.
March 15.

A place in space

From Mr J. H. Logan

Sir, Your leader article ("Buying space . . .", March 6) suggests that "the loss of ". . . . two communications satellites worth £130m . . . . would have been more disconcerting without the knowledge that alternative methods of launching were available".

This sentence contains an inference, in common with most mass media coverage during and after the mission, that the shuttle which carried the satellites into orbit was somehow to blame.

It has been made clear by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and has even been acknowledged by one company – Western Union, whose satellite was lost – that the fault lay not in the launch vehicle but in the satellites' own internal rocket control system designed to take them from the relatively low shuttle orbit to the much higher geosynchronous orbit.

Presumably, therefore, these satellites might have failed equally spectacularly had they been hoisted spaceward by an Ariane rocket. I would imagine that the people running the European Space Agency must have breathed a tremendous sigh of relief that they had not been successfull in winning the launch contract.

Had Ariane been chosen to do the job the repercussions might have been many times more "disconcerting" for this relative newcomer, although it, too, would have been equally blameless.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. LOGAN,
50 Kensington Road,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
March 7.

Action by Israel

From Mr Sydney Cowan

Sir, Your leading article, "Poison spreading from Iraq" (March 12), prompts me to comment that in view of the manufacture and use of ghastly chemical weapons by Iraq in the Gulf war, who is to say that Israel was wrong in destroying their nuclear plant outside Baghdad, where undoubtedly nuclear weapons would by now have been manufactured?

Having demonstrated their total disregard for the Geneva Convention on chemical warfare to which they were signatory, can we be sure that Iraq would not be using nuclear weapons had Israel not taken the action that she did, and for which she was, quite wrongly, universally condemned?

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY COWAN,
The Colonnades,
82 Bishops Bridge Road,
Bayswater, W2.
March 12.

Rewards of onshore oil exploration

From Mr N. O. Essex

Sir, The onshore search for oil and gas is impinging on more and more lives and will continue to do so as Britain tries to replenish its North Sea supplies.

When a licence-holder makes a drilling application to the planning authorities some local residents, fearful of the unknown, are resistant to any disturbance of the status quo. Others recognize the national interest in exploiting our resources and welcome, or at least feel they ought to welcome, the licence-holders' efforts.

Most people would like to encourage local wealth creation, but the risk/reward equation can appear to be negative. If the local community decides to accept the new industry all of the wealth it creates is likely to end up with the Government, through the tax system, or with the licence-holder.

In the United States mineral rights are held by the landowner, who extracts a healthy royalty from the oil companies. In this country mineral rights are held by the Crown, which is paid a royalty by the oil companies equal to one eighth of the value of all sales. But the neighbourhood from which the oil or gas is taken receives not a penny of this directly.

The public acceptance of onshore drilling would be enhanced if the Crown's royalty benefits were seen to be more fairly distributed to each tier of local government involved. For example, of the 12½ per cent royalty perhaps ½ per cent might go to the local parish council, 1 or 2 per cent to the local district council and 4 or 5 per cent to the local county council, with the remainder accruing to the state.

A wealth-sharing arrangement of this nature would not only be more equitable but would also bring a measure of local support for onshore exploration that is not encouraged under existing arrangements.

The Department of Energy is in the process of introducing changes to onshore licensing arrangements. It could be timely to include legislation providing for the allocation of the Crown's oil and gas royalties to each affected tier of local government.

Yours faithfully,
N. O. ESSEX,
Combe Ridge,
Pook Hill,
Chiddingfold,
Surrey.
March 13.

Only the lustre lost

From the Ambassador of Lebanon

Sir, The article on Lebanon ("The lost pearl of the Orient" March 9), contained a depressingly large number of misconceptions and inaccuracies. I would like to make the following points:

1. The Lebanese have suffered as no people have suffered in modern times and indeed throughout history they have had to endure what would have crushed the spirit of others. This has been due to a number of factors, not least her enviable resources and geographical position.

2. Until the present crisis ravaged the country, Lebanon was an example of stability and prosperity and was often described as the Switzerland of the Middle East.

3. Our capital, Beirut, has always been the financial centre of the Middle East, as well as the university, the publishing house, the hospital and the free press – which it remains even under the prevailing conditions, a remarkable achievement by any criteria.

4. Lebanon is a democracy, perhaps the only true democracy in the Middle East.

5. Left to themselves, the Lebanese have always been able to reconcile their differences democratically and constitutionally. This happened in 1958, when foreign forces interfered in the country's affairs and upset the balance, though this was restored again within a few weeks after the removal of the outside element.

6. In a pluralistic society – or a society of minorities – there is always a very delicate balance which can easily be upset if tampered with from outside. Foreign interference is demonstrably at the root of all Lebanon's troubles. When this or that Lebanese faction becomes increasingly bellicose, it is *always* due to pressure or incitement by external forces.

In no way has this "pearl" been seriously fractured: in no way has the essential Lebanon been diminished or demoralized by the events of the past nine years. The resilience of her people, their determination to survive against near-impossible odds and their extraordinary attachment to a united Lebanon, as repeatedly stressed by their leaders, both Muslim and Christian, persist despite reports to the contrary.

The continued flourishing of the Lebanese institutions in the face of constant bombardment and the general confidence in Lebanon's future – do not all these factors and many others assuredly indicate that this small nation, with a great and unique mission, will survive?

And one thing the Lebanese will never accept, no matter how long the crisis may last, is the partition of their beloved land. Lebanon cannot be only Muslim, cannot be only Christian, cannot be only Druze, Shi'a or Sunni, but must be of these fused, united and integrated as one Lebanese unit.

Finally, I would like to add that the title of your article, "The pearl of the Orient", is indeed justified. That "pearl" has only gathered dust and soon it will regain its lustre and brilliance.

Yours faithfully,
AHMED EL-HAJJ,
Embassy of Lebanon,
21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W8.
March 13.

Married states

From Dr Bryan Thwaites

Sir, Our present Archbishop of Canterbury has that brilliant gift of speaking so incomprehensibly that he cannot be gainsaid.

A prime example is the key paragraph of his speech about remarriage to the General Synod, broadcast on television last night (March 1) and reproduced in your report today (March 2). I can make neither head nor tail of it.

As a start, would Dr Runcie kindly help us by defining, and then distinguishing between, what he calls "the highest doctrine of marriage as a permanent and lifelong relationship" (to be applied, as I interpret him, to those who have not been married before) and "a true Christian marriage" (to be applied, as I understand it, to those who have been married before)?

Perhaps he would also state unambiguously whether or not the proposed provisions for remarriage will be available to those who have been divorced more than once?

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Milnthorpe,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
March 2.

Members' interests

From Mr Brian Sedgemore, MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch (Labour)

Sir, I was most interested to read Anthony Bevins's report (March 9) of the proceedings, held in private, of the Select Committee on Members' Interests on March 8. Two aspects of Mr Bevins's report are causing concern among MPs.

First, in my written evidence to the select committee, I did not suggest that the Prime Minister should have declared her son's interest in the Oman contract in the Register of Interests. I submitted that the Prime Minister should have declared her own interest in the Oman contract in the Register of Interests. If, as seems likely from Anthony Bevins's report, the committee have not understood this simple point, they are clearly incapable of understanding the meaning of plain English words.

Second, it used to be the practice that select committees taking evidence in private reported their conclusions to the House of Commons before informing the press.

It is both instructive and worrying to consider just how much the rules of procedure of the House of Commons have changed for the worse as a result of complaints about the Prime Minister's conduct in relation to the Oman contract.

When the Select Committee on Members' Interests first met to consider my complaint they pledged themselves to silence, as indeed would the members of any committee of the House in similar circumstances, pending a report to the House on their deliberations.

Amazingly, the chairman of the committee, Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, broke the agreement and went on radio on February 25 and spoke of the "innocence" of the Prime Minister. If the facts contained in my evidence are correct then everything Sir Geoffrey said on that programme was both wrong and out of order.

In the old days Sir Geoffrey's conduct would have been regarded as a clear breach of privilege, but the Speaker, whose decision we all accept, ruled that Sir Geoffrey was not out of order in doing what he did.

Many will welcome this new liberal approach by the Speaker and certainly there is a good case for saying that proceedings for contempt and breach of privilege in Parliament are an anachronism. For my own part I'm just a bit uneasy – and my unease is shared by many Conservative chairmen of select committees – about members of these committees prejudging sensitive and contentious issues on radio and television before they've considered all the evidence.

And the public could be forgiven for thinking it somewhat unfortunate that the new cavalier attitude of Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith and his committee appears to be closely linked to a desire to defend the Prime Minister.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the select committee system in Parliament now finds itself in disrepute – and officials of the House as well as MPs know this. I imagine that the Liaison Committee, which consists of the chairmen of the select committees, will now need to meet to clear up the mess created by Sir Geoffrey and his colleagues.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN SEDGEMORE,
House of Commons.
March 11.

Uneven effect of university cuts

From Professor R. E. D. Bishop and Mr D. Neave

Sir, Your leader, "At the apex" (March 12), is timely. It sometimes seems to those of us closely concerned with the running of universities that we have no defenders in the world outside. A national debate about the future of higher education must involve the many groups in the community who are affected by it. Education is much too serious a thing to be left to dons.

The cuts which were imposed in 1981 bore unevenly across the universities. There is nothing wrong with discriminatory funding; equality of treatment would simply have a debilitating effect. But the criteria upon which discrimination is based are critical.

In 1981 that group of universities which is especially concerned with the application of new knowledge and the production of graduates whose studies fit them particularly for employment in industry and commerce was hardest hit. The technological universities believe that they occupy an important place on the university scene, but they are a relatively small part of it. Because they are concerned with application and with technological and scientific innovation they are sometimes viewed with suspicion by traditionalists.

It is all too easy in such circumstances to believe that the experience of 1981 may be repeated: 1981 represented merely the culmination of years of under-funding of the technological universities.

One of the great achievements of the Robbins era was the creation of a wide diversity of universities. That diversity could be threatened. Industry continually affirms its support of the technological universities by employing their graduates, placing annually millions of pounds' worth of research contracts with them, participating in joint research and development projects and so on.

We greatly value that support and we hope that, if necessary, industry will say publicly what it now says to us privately.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. D. BISHOP (Vice-Chancellor & Principal),
DAVID NEAVE (Secretary General & Registrar),
Brunel University,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
March 13.

The Labour years

From Dr John Campbell

Sir, It is a pity that Woodrow Wyatt should use the opportunity of a *Times* review of Kenneth Morgan's scholarly and dispassionate *Labour in Power* (March 8) merely to reopen the old Bevan-Gaitskell row by blaming everything that went wrong on the "personal verity" of Aneurin Bevan. After 30 years the subject is just beginning to be susceptible to more balanced judgment. The papers now open and used for the first time by Dr Morgan tell a more complex tale than Sir Woodrow's perfervid partisanship can assimilate.

They show that Bevan not only had the better of the argument over rearmament in 1950-51, but also that he had been deploying his case consistently in Cabinet for many months before his resignation. His February, 1951, speech defending the arms programme was an act of loyalty, of collective responsibility, for which he has rarely been given credit. Intent, like Sir Woodrow, on quoting the last paragraph against him, his critics omit to notice that the argument of the speech as a whole was consistent with his repeated warnings and his resignation two months later.

This is not to say that Bevan was right to push his disagreement to the point of resignation – least of all, perhaps, on the issue of health service charges – nor that personal frustration played no part in his doing so.

But Bevan was by no means alone in thinking that Gaitskell's elevation to the key domestic job in the Government was too rapid for his own or the party's good. At the same time the Exchequer was not a job he particularly coveted for himself; he was more upset, quite justifiably, by Morrison's appointment to the Foreign Office.

Then again, in the resignation crisis itself, there was more than one difficult personality involved. Of course Bevan was impulsive, but Gaitskell was stubborn; Attlee was weak and Morrison, deputizing at the critical Cabinets in Attlee's absence, made little effort to restrain his longstanding antipathy to Bevan in the interest of preserving unity.

Not one of them was blameless. Therein lies the tragedy of an episode which Sir Woodrow's one-sided simplification utterly misrepresents.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
35 Ladbroke Square, W11.

Waters of time

From Dr P. A. Sabine

Sir, The occurrence of the fluid inclusions such as those recently reported ("Drop of time", March 6) may be even more common than Mr Massey (March 10) reminds us. They are also of considerable scientific and potential economic importance.

The descriptions by Evelyn probably refer to "enhydros", namely hollow nodules or geodes of chalcedony containing water. They are of worldwide occurrence as steam cavities, commonly several inches across, in lavas from which they weather out as pebbles.

On a very much smaller scale are inclusions in minerals, to which the report from central Asia may well refer. These are minute cavities, commonly only twenty thousandths of a millimetre across, which occur in vast numbers in most minerals. They can only be seen by microscopic study, but very exceptionally may reach a centimetre or so in size, particularly in fluorspar and quartz.

They represent the fluid in which the mineral was crystallising and the fluid itself may include bubbles and crystals. Chemical, including isotopic, studies of these fascinating inclusions offer a direct approach to the study of mineralising fluids and hence the occurrences of ore deposits that is being vigorously pursued in this institution and elsewhere.

The inclusions may be of any geological age (50 million years is as yesterday): the oldest we have found, from Africa, are 2,700 million years old.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. SABINE, Deputy Director,
British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council),
Geological Museum,
Exhibition Road,
South Kensington, SW7.
March 13.

France and Nato

From Mr Guy M. Bratt

Sir, Your thoughtful first leader this morning (March 8) unquestioningly accepts the self-arrogated position of France as being, for political reasons, unable to rejoin the military arm of Nato.

Is it not time for this wholly unjustified and illogical stance to be debunked? The attitude of accepting international commitments only if all their details are exactly in accordance with one's own interests, however chauvinistic, and to one's own advantage, however parochial, is not only tiresome but quite anachronistic in the last years of the twentieth century.

That French military opinion accepts the need for proper integration into Nato is proved by the existing degree of unpublicised co-operation.

It would be to everyone's advantage if the unacceptability of French special pleading were forced into the open, thereby revealing its grotesque irrelevance to the defence of the West.

Yours truly,
GUY M. BRATT,
2, Orchehill Rise,
Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire.
March 8.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 15: His Excellency Mr O. M. Gibbs was received in audience by The Queen this morning on his appointment as High Commissioner for Grenada in London.

Mrs Gibbs had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

His Excellency Señor Don Jesus Ela Abeme was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Member of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Señor Don Mariano Ebang (Attaché).

Sir Julian Bullard (Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Justice Kennedy had the honour of being received by The Queen on his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

Major Derek Allhusen had the honour of bening received by The Queen and delivered up nhis Suck of Office upon relinquishing his appointment as Standard Bearer, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at Arms.

Major the Marquess of Donegall had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Standard Bearer, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and received from The Queen his Stick of Office.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Countess of Airlie, Sir William Heseltine and Major Hugh Lindsay, left Euston Station in the Royal Train this evening for Clwyd.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, attended Receptions at St James's Palace today for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

His Royal Highness chaired a meeting of the Award Scheme Trustees at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, this afternoon presented the Ritz Charity Trophy to the leading jockey at the Cheltenham three-day meeting.

Her Royal Highness and Captain Mark Phillips were received on arrival by the Chairman of Cheltenham Racecourse (Captain H M Gosling).

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs Schreyer this morning at the Residence of the High Commissioner for Canada and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed Their Excellencies on their arrival in this Country.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 15: The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Mr David Roycroft and Mrs George West, arrived at Royal Air Force Finningley this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Sheffield.

Their Royal Highnesses visited the factory of Westall Richardson Ltd, Upper Allen Street.

Afterwards The Prince and Princess of Wales visited St Luke's Hospice, Ecclesall.

Their Royal Highnesses subsequently attended a Reception given by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Councillor Dr P Jones) at the Town Hall.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr David Roycroft, this evening attended a performance of Tosca given by the South Yorkshire Opera at the Crucible Theatre.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 15: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, London Playing Fields Society, today received Mr J G Dunbar on relinquishing the Chairmanship and Mr P Nathan on assuming the appointment.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 15: The Duke of Kent today attended the Annual General Meeting of The Fellowship of Engineering at The Royal Society of Arts, London WC2.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Princess Anne will visit Hugh Mackay, manufacturers of Durham carpets, in Durham City on April 4 and, as Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, will attend the Dunelm Federation luncheon in Durham Castle.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will visit the Wellington Library Exhibition in Wellington, Somerset, on April 27.

The family of the late Hon Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, are deeply grateful for the numerous messages and letters of sympathy which they have received and look forward to answering them personally in time.

A thanksgiving service to celebrate the golden jubilee of the British Diabetic Association will be held in Westminster today at 3.30 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon I. V. Matthews and Mrs H. C. Cooke
The engagement is announced between Ian Matthews, only son of Lord and Lady Matthews, of Southgate, and Helen Cooke, daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Jasper, of Frimley, Surrey.

Mr G. O. S. Andrews and Miss H. E. Brooks
The engagement is announced between Giles, elder son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs J. L. S. Andrews, of Glebe House, Crawley, near Winchester, Hampshire, and Helen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. C. Brooks, of Eltham, Kent, and Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, British West Indies.

Mr H. Bagnall and Miss U. M. W. Parish
The engagement is announced between Harvey, elder twin son of Mr and Mrs G. B. Bagnall, of Uplay Cottage, Everton, Lymington, Hampshire, and Ursula, younger daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Godfrey Woodbine Parish, of South Devon.

Mr D. A. Colvin and Miss S. A. McBride
The engagement is announced at Obergurgl, Austria, between David Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Colvin, of Firs Hill, Heswall, Wirral, and Sally Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. K. J. McBride, of Overstrand, Hoylake, Wirral.

Mr M. P. Cousens and Miss C. M. Andrews
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Colonel and Mrs P. G. L. Cousens, of Isfield, Sussex, and Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. G. D. Andrews, of Cawston, near Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr S. R. Dannreuther and Miss V. M. D. R. Harris
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Ion Dannreuther, of London SW3, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Harris, of Holt, Norfolk.

Don F. de Suñer y Machado and Miss T. A. Heath
The marriage will take place in Tenerife on April 22 between Felipe, second son of Dr and Sra Joaquin de Suñer, of Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife, and Tracy Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. A. Heath, of La Orotava, Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Diefenbach, USAF, and Miss P. L. Epstine
The engagement is announced between Brent, son of Mrs Johanna Diefenbach and the late Mr W. F. Diefenbach, of West Virginia, United States, and Patricia Louise, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Eugene J. Epstine, of Wimbledon and Wiesbaden, W. Germany.

Mr A. J. V. Doherty and Miss H. L. Longrigg
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of the late Mrs. H. Doherty, of Standon, Hertfordshire, and Wing Commander M. Doherty, of Petersfield, and Hannah, daughter of Mrs L. Longrigg, of East Grinstead, Sussex, and Mr J. S. Longrigg, of Blackheath.

Mr R. Farnon and Miss C. Fitch
The engagement is announced between Robbie, second son of Mr and Mrs Robert Farnon, of St Martin's, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Roland Fitch, of Selsey, West Sussex.

Mr W. L. Fawke and Miss A. J. MacColl
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mrs Pamela Fawke and the late Leslie A. Fawke, of Blackboys, East Sussex, and Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander MacColl, of Chelsea, London.

Mr T. J. Gilbert and Miss J. E. Goddard
The engagement is announced between Timothy, only son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Gilbert, of Beckenham, Kent, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. J. C. Goddard, of Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

Mr N. C. Hawker and Miss C. A. Gudgeon
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Hawker, and Catherine, daughter of Mr Paul Gudgeon and the late Mrs Molly Gudgeon.

Rev G. M. St J. Hoare and Miss C. R. Fletcher
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Michael Hoare, of Old House, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex, and Carey, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Emerson Fletcher, Jr, of Champaign, Illinois, United States. The marriage will take place in North Carolina during May.

Mr W. M. Long-Innes and Miss D. H. Beer
The engagement is announced between William Michael, son of Mr M. H. Long-Innes, of Billingshurst, Sussex, and Mrs M. E. C. Comer, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Dana Hill, daughter of Judge P. H. Beer and of Mrs Roberta Beer, both of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr G. P. Melling and Miss M. E. L. Keyes
The engagement is announced between Gerard Philip, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Melling, of Hove, East Sussex, and Mary Elizabeth Langton, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Keyes, of New Malden, Surrey.

Mr C. J. Pexton and Miss R. C. Gray
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of the late Mr D. H. Pexton and of Mrs Melva Pexton, of Purley, Surrey, and Rosalind Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, and Mrs Gray, of Scalby, Scarborough.

Mr R. J. Ratcliffe and Miss H. E. Kuszmar
The engagement is announced between Robert John, younger son of Dr and Mrs F. W. Ratcliffe, of Cambridge and Disley, Cheshire, and Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Kuszmar, of Oxford.

Mr L. Scheiner and Miss N. S. Harrison
The engagement is announced between Leo, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Scheiner, of Hendon, London, NW4, and Nicole Sandra, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Seymour W. Harrison, of Hampstead, London, NW3.

Mr D. H. Shaw Stewart and Miss L. M. C. Sorby
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Jack Shaw Stewart, of Linplam, Haddington, East Lothian, and Linda, elder daugther of the late Mr Terence Sorby, CBE, and Mrs Sorby, of The Old Vicrage, Markbeech, Kent.

Rev A. D. Sherratt and Miss J. C. Lucas
The engagement is announced between Allan, son of Mr D. W. Sherratt, of Fulwood, Lancs, and June, daughter of the late Mr Murray Lucas and of Mrs M. Lucas, of Latymer Court, London.

Mr I. A. Stewart and Miss H. J. Addison
The engagement is announced between Iain, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Stewart, of Eaton Terrace, SW1, and Helen, only daughter of the Hon Mr Justice Addison and Mrs Addison, of Hongkong.

Mr J. P. Wansbrough and Senorita I. Echevarria y Aburto
The engagement is announced between James, second son Mr P. Wansbrough, of Seend, Wiltshire, and of Mrs M. D. Wansbrough, of Chelsea, London, and Isabel, elder daughter of Don Jose-Maria Echevarria y Arteche and Dona Maria Aburto y Laiseca, of Madrid, Spain.

Rev A. D. G. Wright and Miss J. R. Savage
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. J. V. Wright, of Oxford, and Julia, daughter of Mrs R. Savage, of Harrogate, and the late Rev D. Savage.

Marriages

Mr C. N. Holtermann, Jr, and Miss S. Cooper
The marriage took place in Oslo on February 24 between Mr Christian Holtermann, son of Mrs Frida Holtermann and the late Mr C. N. Holtermann, of Oslo, and Miss Sheridan Cooper, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Henry Cooper, of Clare, Suffolk.

Meetings

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr Leslie Thomas was the guest speaker at a meeting of the National Book League held at Over-Seas House, St James's yesterday.

Who goes there: Colin Baker, who makes his first appearance on BBC television as Dr Who tonight, with Nicola Bryant, who plays his assistant.

Luncheon

Beautiful Britain Campaign
Princess Michael of Kent, the Lord Mayors of London and Westminster and the Mayors of 30 London boroughs attended a luncheon given yesterday by the Keep Britain Tidy Group and the Amey Roadstone Corporation at the Temperate House, Kew, after an oak tree planting ceremony in the Royal Botanic Gardens to launch "Beautiful Britain" in 1984 as a continuing campaign. Lord Ezra, chairman of the Keep Britain Tidy Group, presided. The guests included:
Mr M A Arnold-Gilliat, Mrs J Baxter, Professor and Mrs E A Bell, Mr and Mrs R I Beyer, the Hon Mrs W Birkbeck, Councillor and Mrs D M G Chidson, Mr D Coombes, Mr and Mrs W G R Corkhill, the Hon John Eccles, Mr and Mrs I M Eldridge, Mr and Mrs C M Erskine, Mr W E Eustace, Mr P Eventy, Lady Ezra, Mr and Mrs H J Fliegner, Mr I Gray, Miss E Hammond, Mr R Hay, Mr R T Hillier, Mr and Mrs D R J Hodder, Professor and Mrs K Jones, Mr and Mrs B Kasficas, Mrs J Lawrence, Mr and Mrs D J Lewis, Mr J Masser, Mr and Mrs J McMillan, Mrs J Monk, Mr I Powys, Mrs M Rausing, Councillor C E Shopland, Mr and Mrs J B Simmons, Mrs S K Strong, Councillor Rear-Admiral and Mrs R C P Wainwright and Sir Huw Wheldon.

Parachute Regiment and Coloroll Ltd
Lieutenant Colonel S. R. D. W. Brewis, Commanding Officer, Depot of the Parachute Regiment and Airborne Forces, and Mr John Ashcroft, chief executive and deputy chairman, Coloroll Ltd, were hosts at a dinner held yesterday in the Officers' Mess, Browining Barracks, Aldershot, to mark the inauguration of the sponsorship of the Red Devils, the Parachute Regiment Free Fall Team, by Coloroll Ltd.
Among those attending were:
Captain M Munn, Team Commander of the Red Devils, Mr R Bacon, Mr G Barlow, Mr R C Best, Mr J Bromley, Mr H Burton, Mr R Catlin, Mr P Clarke, Mr L Coleman, Mr R Coleman, Mr B Copp-Barton, Mr B Dixon, Mr W Doble, Mr R Elmhirst, Mr B Fairhurst, Mr H E Fogel, Mr A Flockhart, Mrs C Gregory, Mr P N Green, Mr A Harper, Major J C H Harvey, Mr A Hill, Mr P Kelly, Mr N Lacey, Mr D H Ladd, Mr E Lansdowne, Mr D Lockhead, Mr N Levey, Mr J Marriot, Mr R Reagan, Mr M Reynolds, Mr D Ross, Mr C Roylance, Mr R Trenter, Mr J C B Webber, Mr A Wilkinson, Mr J H Wilman and Mr N Alexander.

County Planning Officers' Society
The President of the County Planning Officers' Society, Mr Alwyn J. Williams, presided at the annual dinner of the society, which was held yesterday at the Law Society's Hall. The principal speakers were Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH, Lord Parry and Mr Donald Sabey, county planning officer, Leicestershire.

Dinners

Old Mancunians' Association
The annual dinner of the London section of the Old Mancunians' Association was held at the Arts Club last night under the chairmanship of Mr T. C. G. James. The chief guests and speakers were Judge Pigot and Mr David Maland, High Master of Manchester Grammar School.

London Maritime Arbitrators' Association
The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson accompanied by the Sheriffs, were present at the annual dinner of the London Maritime Arbitrators' Association held at the Baltic Exchange yesterday. The other guests included:
Lord Wilberforce, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Sir Michael Kerr, Sir Robert Goff, Mr Justice Neill, Mr Justice Bingham, Mr Justice Staughton, Mr Carron Greig, Chairman of the Baltic Exchange, and Sr Eduardo Bages, President of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference. The speakers included Mr Michael Peraticos and Mr John Tackaberry, QC. Mr Michael Summerskill, president, presided.

Service dinner

The Royal Green Jackets
The annual dinner of The Royal Green Jackets Officers' Club was held last night at the Guards and Cavalry Club. General Sir Frank Kitson presided.

Reception

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a reception given yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street in honour of overseas delegates to the thirty-third Parliamentary Seminar 1984 of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Latest wills
Estate valued at £1.7m

Baron Pilkington, of Windle Hall, St Helens, Merseyside, life president of Pilkington Brothers, the glass manufacturers, and chairman 1949-73, and Chancellor of Loughborough University from 1966 to 1980, left estate valued at £1,796,894 net. He left £100,000 (less any charitable gifts of more than £100 made within a year of his death) to the Trustees of the Sir Harry Pilkington No 2 Fund, made in October, 1964, between himself, the Rt Hon Herbert A. Cozens-Hardy and Liverpool Council of Social Service.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Black, Mrs Ruth Nicholl, of Adderbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire £393,346
Wilkinson, Col William Alexander Camac, of Storrington £303,413

Minster appeal

The Beverley Minster Restoration Appeal has reached £850,000, only £50,000 short of the revised target, and active campaigning has ended, Mr T. B. Liddle, the joint secretary, has said. The appeal remains open for donations.

Celebration of England's varied gardens

By Alan Toogood
Horticulture Correspondent

Garden visiting has never been more popular (last year more than 20-million such visits were made) and the English Tourist Board yesterday launched a promotion entitled "A Celebration of English Gardens", at Sutton Place, in Surrey, itself noted for its recently redesigned and landscaped gardens.

The promotion coincides with the International Garden Festival, which is to be held in Liverpool between May and October. Many large organizations are involved, including the National Trust, whose 108 gardens will each be staging an event, including "Meet the Gardner" evenings.

The tourist board has produced a guidebook supporting the promotion, which is available from leading booksellers and newsagents' chains, motorway and airport service points, and tourists information centres. It contains information on more than 500 gardens open to the public throughout England.

Bookshop will sponsor two scholarships

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Blackwells, the university bookshop in Oxford, announces today the establishment of the Richard Blackwell Scholarship Trust, which will award two scholarships a year, one each for an undergraduate and a graduate.

The undergraduate scholarship is worth £500 and can be renewed for another two years. The graduate scholarship is worth £1,000 and can be renewed once. They will be awarded to students of good academic potential who excel at one of the sports traditionally pursued at Oxford.

All candidates must have a place, or the offer of one, at the university for the forthcoming year. Smaller grants may be given for equipment or travelling expenses associated with university sport. Richard Blackwell, who died in 1980, was a scholar and a sportsman and the scholarship is dedicated to the ideal of the excellent all-rounder.

University news

Glasgow
Dr Miles D. Houslay has been appointed to the Gardiner chair of biochemistry from September 1. He is at present reader in biochemistry at the University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology.

Liverpool
The Royal Society of Chemistry has awarded the Sir Edward Frankland Fellowship to Dr David Cole-Hamilton, senior lecturer in the inorganic physical and industrial chemistry, for his research in organo-metallic chemistry.

Bath
Grant
Science and Engineering Research Council: £50,651 to Dr D P Almond and H Reiter for an investigation of photothermal NDE technique for industrial surface coatings.

Surrey
Mr Bernard Cohen, chief research engineer at the Standard Telecommunication Laboratories at Harlow, has been appointed to the new Racal chair in information technology in the department of electronic and electrical engineering.

Salford
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following in July:
DLitt: Professor Randolph Quirk, Vice-Chancellor of London University.
DSc: Baroness Platt of Writtle, Chairman, Equal Opportunities Commission; Sir Alan Veale, Managing Director, GEC Power Engineering; Dame Margaret Weston, Director of the Science Museum.
MA: Miss Marian Kershaw, Director, North West Museum and Art Gallery Service; Mr Ben Kingsley, actor.

Stirling
Honorary degrees have been presented to Lord Stewart, chairman of the court at the university, and to Professor Frederick Holliday, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University.

Professor William A. Cramond, former Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Stirling University, is to receive an honorary doctorate in June.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne to be Chairman of the Pilgrim Turst, in succession to Sir Henry Fisher.

Mr Kenneth Samuel Wilson Mellor, QC, to be a Circuit Judge. The Lord Chancellor will assign him to the Midland and Oxford Circuit.

Mrs Fiona Hermia Stoll to be a full-time chairman of Industrial Tribunals in the London South Region with effect from April 9, 1984.

Mr Bruce Matthews, managing director of News International plc, to the Board of Times Newspapers Holdings Limited.

Mr Tony Dowse-Brenan to be Chairman of the Associated Colleges of Further and Higher Education.

The following to be members of the Council of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust: Mr Brian Clarke; Mr Patrick Cormack, MP; Sir Zelman Cowen, QC; Mr John Morris, MP; Mr Angus Pelham Burn and Mr William Sirs.

Forres School

The Bishop of Salisbury will preach at a service to mark the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the chapel at Forres School, Swanage, Dorset, on Saturday, May 5, 1984, at noon. Old Forresians are invited to attend the service and a reception afterwards. Please write to the headmaster for tickets.

Birthdays today

Sir Ralph Campbell, 78; Sir Richard Cave, 64; Sir Patrick Dean, 75; Lord De Ramsey, 74; The Rev Hugo de Wall, 49; Sir Philip Foreman, 61; Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, 67; Sir Ewart Jones, 73; Dr A. J. P. Kenny, 53; the Most Rev Dr N. A. Lesser, 82; Mr Leo McKern, 64; Miss Kate Nelligan, 33; Dr Chales Newman, 84; Mr R. G. Puttick, 68; Miss Lucie Rie, 82.

OBITUARY

HANNAH WEINSTEIN
Film and television producer

Louis Marks writes:
Hannah Weinstein, the American film producer who died in New York on March 9, became a prominent figure in postwar British television after she established her own company in London during the early 1950s. By far the most successful of her productions was the popular series *Robin Hood*, starring Richard Green, which ran for five years and was a huge ratings success on the newly formed ITV channel as well as in America.

What few people knew at the time was that at considerable professional risk to herself Hannah Weinstein had insisted on engaging leading Hollywood screenwriters who at the time were banned from work in their own country by the McCarthy blacklist. Thus the names on the credits of the early *Robin Hood* episodes were pseudonyms concealing the identities of Ring Lardner Jr., Adrian Scott among other members of the "Hollywood Ten".

The British television industry was then in its infancy and *Robin Hood* as well as Ms Weinstein's other productions such as *Sword of Freedom*, *The Buccaneers* and *The Four Just Men* provided a valuable training ground for many young writers and production staff who went on to play prominent roles elsewhere.

Returning to the United States in 1962 she became a prime mover in drawing black talent into the film industry and in 1972 formed Third World Cinema to make the all-black film *Claudine*. Although this had a modest success her later association with the black comedian Richard Pryor led to the making of *Greased Lightning* about a black stock-car racing hero, and finally *Stir Crazy* a prison movie which proved a major box office hit in 1982.

Before entering the film industry Hannah Weinstein had had a distinguished career as a journalist and publicist. She joined the foreign desk of the New York *Herald Tribune* at the age of 17 and was prominent in organizing the publicity side of the presidential campaigns of Franklyn D. Roosevelt and, later, Henry Wallace.

MR E. G. BROOKS

A correspondent writes:
"E. G." Brooks who died in Salisbury on March 2, just before his 73rd birthday was, to a large extent, responsible for the development of central heating in the home as we know it today.

His whole career was with Pottertons, the domestic oil and gas boiler company, where he started as a fitter and progressed to be chairman and managing director. He was for many years a director of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

"E. G." was an enthusiast for his beliefs – he believed in colour in the kitchen and his company was the first to launch a range of gas cookers in bright hues. He believed in comfort in the home and, as designer of the Diplomat boiler, he produced the first of the domestic kitchen-fitted boilers that have now become part of every new home.

He was also an enthusiast for energy economy and did much to promote high efficiency heating appliances, encourage better insulation standards and persuade people to wear warmer clothes.

He was President of the Institution of Heating & Ventilation Engineers (now the Chartered Institute of Builders Services), a Companion of the Institute of Energy, a Companion of the Institution of Gas Engineers, a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers. He was also an Honorary Member and Past President of the British Combustion Equipment Manufacturers Association to which he contributed much of his expertise.

MR HENRY WILCOXON

Henry Wilcoxon, the British actor who went to Hollywood and became an associate of Cecil B. De Mille, has died at the age of 78.

He was born in the West Indies, of British parents, on September 8, 1905, and had several years on the London stage before entering films in 1931. Three years later he was chosen by De Mille to play Mark Antony opposite Claudette Colbert in *Cleopatra* and he went on to play Richard the Lion Heart in another De Mille epic, *The Crusades*.

A tall, handsome figure, Wilcoxon stayed in Hollywood and made regular film appearances until the late 1970s, though he was more often cast in character parts than as a leading man. He remained a close friend of De Mille, acting as his associate producer on *The Ten Commandments* and *The Greatest Show On Earth* and producing *The Buccaneer*.

As an actor, his more notable films included *That Hamilton Woman*, *Mrs Miniver*, *A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court*, *Samson and Delilah* and *Scaramouche*. One of his last pictures was *F.I.S.T.* (1978), the story of the rise and fall of a union leader played by Sylvester Stallone.

He was formerly married to the actress, Joan Woodbury.

MRS KATHLEEN DALE

Derek Melville writes:
Mrs Kathleen Dale (née Richards) who died in Woking on March 3, aged 88, will probably be remembered by the older generation as a pianist. She broadcast regularly between 1927 and 1931.

As a musicologist her book *Nineteenth Century Piano Music* is her most important work, but her contribution to periodicals and symposia and the *Music of the Masters* series are also of considerable importance as is her monograph on Domenico Scarlatti.

Kathleen Dale was a tireless worker for Women Musicians who owed much to her efforts. She readily put her encyclopaedic knowledge at their disposal.

Her knowledge of languages was formidable; she translated many articles for the new *Grove's Dictionary*, though it was not a little surprising to find her translating from the Swedish an article on "Sterility in Pigbreeding".

Her diminutive stature seems to have acted as a spur to achievement and she commanded a rare intellectual authority.

HIS HON GLYN BURRELL

His Honour Glyn Burrell, QC, who died on March 6 at the age of 71, was a County Court Judge from 1964 to 1980.

He was born on October 10, 1912, and educated at Friars School, Bangor, and the University College of Wales. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1936, and practised on the Northern circuit, in Liverpool. From 1962 to 1964 he was Recorder of Wigan.

From 1964 to 1971, after becoming a Judge, he wsas chairmanm of the Radnorshire quarter sessions.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev R C Adams, South West Area Secretary for the Bible Society, to be residentiary Priest-in-charge of St Augustine's, Plymouth, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev S M Agnew, Curate of St Bartholomew, Wilmslow, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of St John the Baptist, Crewe, same diocese.
The Rev R H Baker, Vicar of Christ the Cornerstone, Milton Keynes, and Rural Dean of Milton Keynes, diocese of Oxford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, same diocese.
The Rev G H Bradshaw, Rector of Wittering with Thornhaugh and Wansford, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of St Mary's, Ascension Island, diocese of St Helena.
The Rev C G Clarke, Vicar of Sutton Courtenay, diocese of Oxford, to be Team Rector of Bracknell Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev E W Cox, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Middlewich, and Rector of St John, Byley-cum-Lees, and Rural Dean of Middlewich, diocese of Chester, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R Crouch, Vicar of Winkfield and Priest-in-charge of Cranbourne, diocese of Oxford, to be Assistant Curate of Thame, same diocese.
The Rev M J Dymock, Vicar of All Saints, Hackbridge and North Beddington, Mitcham, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St Nicholas, Plumstead, same diocese.
The Rev Dr P F B Fisk, Curate-in-Charge of Hartplain, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Head of Mission, UK, for the Church's Ministry among the Jews.
The Rev P Ford, Diocesan Youth Officer and Assistant Priest of Easthorpe and Upper Hopton, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of Dodworth, same diocese.
The Rev Dr W H C Frend, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Glasgow University, to be Priest-in-Charge of Barnwell with Thurning and Luddington, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev M L Fudger, Assistant Curate of Bretton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of Irchester, same diocese.
The Rev J Hall-Matthews, Vicar of St Paul, Tupsley, diocese of Hereford, to be also Rural Dean of Hereford City, same diocese.
The Rev A Hart, Curate of Kingstone, Eaton Bishop and Clehonger, diocese of Hereford to be Vicar of St Nicholas, Sutton St Nicholas and St Michael; St Peter, Withington; and St Bartholomew, Westhide, same diocese.
The Rev J R Hawkins, of Quinton Parish Church, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Holy Trinity, Bosbury; Christ Church, Wellington Heath; St Lawrence, Stretton Grandison; St Bartholomew, Ashperton; St James, Canon Frome, diocese of Hereford.
The Rev D W Hedges, Rector of St John the Evangelist, Farncombe, diocese of Guildford, to be also Rural Dean of Godalming, same diocese.
The Rev J R Holroyd, Assistant Curate of St John, Great Stanmore, diocese of London, to be Vicar Choral and Minor Canon of St Edmundsbury Cathedral, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev N B P King, Curate of Holy Trinity, Sutton Coldfield, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of Lynesack, diocese of Durham.
The Rev A Kitchen, Vicar of Tong, diocese of Bradford, to be Rector-Designate of the new parish of Manningham, same diocese.
The Rev N J C L Lloyd, Assistant Curate of Sherborne Abbey, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector of Lytchett Matravers, same diocese.
The Rev D E A Marrow, Minister of the Proprietary Episcopal Chapel, St James, Ryde, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of St George, Worthing, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev J McDermott, Assistant Curate of St John with St Bartholomew on Bethnal Green, diocese of London, to be Rector of Walkern, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev M C J Reinders, Vicar of St William, Chatham, diocese of Rochester, to be Team Rector of Stantonbury Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev R M Nichols, Team Rector of Dorchester Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford, to be also an Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, same diocese.
The Rev A G B Rowe, Royal Navy Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Heathfield School, Ascot, and Assistant in the Rural Deanery of Bracknell, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev P H Rye, Vicar of Freeland and Cassington, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of North Hinksey with Botley, same diocese.
The Rev D G Thomas, Vicar of All Saints, Runcorn, and Rural Dean of Frodsham, diocese of Chester, to be also an Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev D W J Tweddle, Rector of Benefield and Southwick with Glapthorn, diocese of Peterborough, to be also Rural Dean of Oundle, same diocese.
The Rev C Walker, Assistant Curate of Stony Stratford, diocese of Oxford, to be Assistant Curate of All Saints, Wokingham, same diocese.
The Rev A R Wright, Vicar of Prestwood, diocese of Oxford, to be Priest-in-charge of Wantage, same diocese.
The Rev R Seed, Vicar of Boston Spa, diocese of York, to be also Priest-in-charge of Newton Kyme, same diocese.
The Rev J Springham, Vicar of St John, Dewsbury Moor, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of Hoddesdon, Diocese of St Albans.
The Rev G Usher, Curate of St Giles, Shrewsbury, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector of St Mary, Credenhill, St George, Brinsop with Wormesley, St Michael, Mansel Lacy, and St Mary, Yazor, diocese of Hereford.
The Rev D B Webb, Rector of Dunstable Team Ministry and Rural Dean of Dunstable, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector of Bemerton, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev G T Willett, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinckley, diocese of Leicester, to be also Rural Dean of Sparkenhoe 2, same diocese.
The Rev A M Yates, permission to officiate, diocese of Chichester, to be Team Vicar of Haverhill Team Ministry, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

Science report

Sounding out noisy muscles

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

As muscles contract and relax throughout the day, they generate distinct sounds. However, the noise they make is not detected easily because the ear is insensitive to the low frequencies produced.

Recent developments in computer science and medical instrumentation have made it possible to investigate muscle sounds in detail, and the findings suggest that they may have important uses for medicine and for scientific research into how some animals communicate with each other.

Since this sound is not heard under ordinary conditions, readers may be sceptical. If that is so, an article in the current issue of *Scientific American* suggests a simple experiment to be conducted when a person is relaxed and in a quiet room.

It is done by putting both thumbs gently into the ears and then making a fist. A noise like a low rumble should just be perceptible. The tighter the fist is made, the louder the sound.

According to Professor Gerald Oster, a professor of biophysics at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, the sound is generated by muscle fibres of the forearm as they contract.

Although he has developed an elaborate electronic stethoscope with which he has been analysing the spectrum of sound from the muscles of the arm, leg, heart and other parts of the body, the trick with the thumbs has been the subject of dissertations during the past 200 years.

Professor Oster says that for a number of reasons muscle sounds attracted little attention from physicians for clinical purposes. The traditional mechanical stethoscope is useless for listening to muscle sounds. It is valuable for detecting sounds with a frequency from 75 to 200 hertz, such as heart murmurs and lung rates. But because of its design, it filters out most of the low frequency sound.

In addition, the small amount of low frequency noise which does pass through is missed because the ear is only about a ten-thousandth as sensitive to a 25 hertz frequency, and the tone of a muscle sound, as it is to a 250 hertz frequency.

A special miniature microphone strapped over a muscle will pick up the sound waves. The most difficult part, according to Professor Oster, has been the development of a method of analysis with a microcomputer to extract that pattern which comes only from muscle. He used a mathematical technique known as autocorrelation formulated initially by Dr G. I. Taylor, of Cambridge University, for separating regular patterns from background interference.

It is the autocorrelation procedure which shows that the dominant sound of muscles is 25 hertz.

Since up to a third of deaths in countries such as Britain involve degeneration of heat muscle, the ability to listen to a deterioration in the way they "snap, crackle and pop" may have a valuable diagnostic application.

Scientific American (March, 1984).

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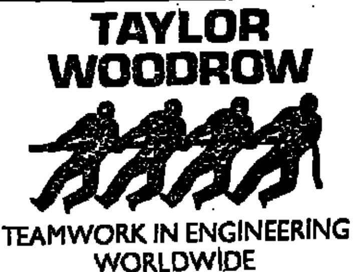

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

New peak for equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 12. Dealings End March 23. § Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT - ACTUARIES INDICES

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	515.09 (511.02)
500 SHARE INDEX	563.17 (556.00)
*EARNINGS YIELD	9.31% (9.38%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.09% (4.14%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	13.23 (13.16)
ALL SHARE INDEX	518.74 (513.74)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.28% (4.32%)

* estimated (previous close)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

UNDATED

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

I – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 8½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 8¾ Low 3

Week Fixed: 8⅝-8½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	2 months	8⅞₁₆
3 months	8⅞	3 months	8¹¹⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8¹⁷⁄₃₂-8½	1 month	9⁵⁄₃₂
2 months	8¹⁵⁄₃₂-8⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	8¹³⁄₃₂-8⅜	3 months	9¹⁄₃₂
6 months	8¹³⁄₃₂-8¹¹⁄₃₂	6 months	9³⁄₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9⅛-8⅞	7 months	9½-9
2 months	9⅛-9	8 months	9½-9
3 months	9⅛-9	9 months	9⅝-9⅛
4 months	9⅛-9	10 months	9⅝-9⅛
5 months	9⅜-9	11 months	9⅝-9¼
6 months	9⅛-9	12 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	8⅞-8¾	6 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8²⁵⁄₃₂	12 months	9¹⁄₁₆-9

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¾	3 months	8¾
7 days	8¾	6 months	8⅞
1 month	8¾	1 year	9

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8¾-8⅝ Close 9

1 week	8¹³⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	9¹⁄₁₆-8¹³⁄₁₆
1 month	8¹³⁄₁₆-8¾	9 months	9⅛-9
3 months	8¹⁵⁄₁₆-8¹³⁄₁₆	12 months	9³⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 8¹⁵⁄₁₆ 6 months 9⅟₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

	Market rates (day's range) March 15	Market rates (close) March 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4535-1.4650	$1.4625-1.4635	0.17-0.22c disc	0.63-0.68c disc
Montreal	$1.8500-1.8630	$1.8615-1.8625	0.15-0.25c disc	0.75-0.85c disc
Amsterdam	4.24½-4.27½fl	4.25¾-4.26¾fl	1¼-⅛c prem	3-2½c prem
Brussels	76.90-77.50f	77.35-77.45f	20-30c disc	75-85c disc
Copenhagen	13.76-13.83k	13.81-13.82k	170-272ore disc	560-662ore disc
Dublin	1.2290-1.2380p	1.2345-1.2355p	32-39p disc	123-135p disc
Frankfurt	3.75½-3.78½m	3.77¼-3.78¼	1¼-⅛pf prem	3¼-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	189.50-191.50e	191.00-191.50e	190-445c disc	640-1265c disc
Madrid	217.25-218.75p	218.40-218.60p	145-165c disc	490-530c disc
Milan	2335-2351lr	2348½-2350½lr	15½-17½lr disc	48½-50½lr disc
Oslo	10.88-10.94k	10.92½-10.93½k	435-531ore disc	1293-1398ore disc
Paris	11.58½-11.66½f	11.64½-11.65½f	5½-6½c disc	20¼-22¼c disc
Stockholm	11.20-11.28k	11.26½-11.27½k	137-238ore disc	535-643ore disc
Tokyo	326-329y	327½-328½y	0.59-0.48y prem	1.99-1.83y prem
Vienna	26.40-26.70sch	26.63-26.68sch	6-5gro prem	18-13gro prem
Zurich	3.11-3.14f	3.12¾-3.13¾f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4¼-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3 at 80.8.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

* Ireland	1.1850-1.1860
† Canada	1.2715-1.2720
Netherlands	2.9130-2.9150
Belgium	52.86-52.91
Denmark	9.4400-9.4445
West Germany	2.5795-2.5805
Portugal	130.00-131.00
Spain	149.30-149.40
Italy	160.5-160.7
Norway	7.4650-7.4750
France	7.9600-7.9700
Sweden	7.7050-7.7150
Japan	223.70-223.85
Austria	18.20-18.22
Switzerland	2.1340-2.1360

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 US $0.7852-0.7865

OTHER MARKETS

Australia	1.5050-1.5200
Bahrein	0.5503-0.5533
Finland	8.1570-8.1970
Greece	148.10-150.10
Hongkong	11.3850-11.4350
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4273-0.4303
Malaysia	3.3280-3.3580
Mexico	240.00-255.00
New Zealand	2.1705-2.1905
Saudi Arabia	5.1250-5.1650
Singpore	3.0315-3.0615
South Africa	1.7545-1.7695

GOLD

Gold fixed: am, $394.15 (an ounce); pm, $394.50 close, $395-395.50 £269.75-270.25.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $407-408.50 £277-278.
Sovereigns* (new): $93-94 £63.50-64.25.
* Excludes VAT

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9¹³⁄₁₆-10¹⁄₁₆; one month, 10⅛-10¼; three months, 10⁵⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 10¹¹⁄₁₆-10¹³⁄₁₆.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Assoc Energy 5p Ord (138a)	73
Brint Inv £1 Ord (a)	145
CML Microsystems (130*a)	258+3
Dataserv Inc Com Stk $0.05	71
Denman's Electrical 25p Ord (162a)	175-2
Dewey Warren Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	120+2
Grosvenor Squar 10p Ord (91a)	90
Henara 10p Ord (95)	94
Horne Robert Group 20p Ord	87
Do "A" N.V (At 156 per unit a)	85
Kent J. 5p Ord (35a)	40½
Morgan Communications 5p Ord (60a)	75
Norbain Electronics 5p Ord (116a)	185
Radio Clyde 25p Ord NV (60a)	69
Sangers Photographics 10p Ord (23a)	29½
Unibond 25p Ord (105a)	14
Valin Pollen Int 5p Ord (110a)	218+8
Welpac 10p Ord (10a)	16
XYLLYX 10p Ord (50a)	46

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Interest rate tug of war across the Atlantic

Interest rates on the other side of the Atlantic have been firming for several weeks and the prospect of United States prime rates going up by 0.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent is now real. The key Federal funds rate yesterday moved into double figures. If prime rates do move, it will be the first shift since August last year. It is worth saying that under the old Citibank rates formula scrapped three years ago, which comprised a three week average of three-month Certificates of Deposit, plus 150 basic points, prime rates would now be 11½ per cent.

TRANSATLANTIC RATES GAP

10.0 % | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.8

3-MONTH UK INTERBANK RATE

DATASTREAM

3-MONTH US COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE

DEC JAN FEB MAR

Most United States bankers are probably too frightened of the political fallout from a vote-sensitive President Reagan to make the first move, so the rise could come later rather than sooner. Meanwhile, the real economy is signalling even move rapid growth. The February industrial production figures show an upturn of 1.2 per cent, with all sectors of the index contributing to the upturn. It all looks very strong. Broker loan rates are edging up as well.

Budget euphoria and base rate cuts in Britain have helped to distract attention from these pressures on US interest rates. But as the chart demonstrates (and the Chancellor mentioned in his Budget speech) the gap between British and US interest rates is now unusually wide. This need not matter unless it leads to pressure on sterling. Sterling's recent performance while base rates were coming down has not been entirely reassuring, although yesterday it was looking reasonably steady. But if the differential between US and British rates continues to widen, there will come a point when the pound comes under pressure. This consideration limits the potential for yet lower base rates, and the possibility of a rise later in the year cannot be ruled out.

Our own detailed money supply figures for the February banking month also helped to disappoint the gilts market yesterday. True, the final £M3 figure showed a dip, but this owed much to quirks in the banks' net non-deposit liabilities column. The bigger figures were a trifle unnerving. Bank lending was back over £1 billion, central government borrowing was around £2 billion, seasonably adjusted, while debt sales were a hearty £1.3 billion.

In this light, the authorities would be foolish, some say, to curb the funding programme. The market is looking forward to 3.30 this afternoon to discover whether the authorities, post-Budget, can produce a tap stock which will differ either in coupon or maturity from its pre-Budget predecessors. A sharply lower coupon would be in line with the overall aim of reducing the public sector's interest rate bill, but might jolt the exchange rate if it signalled still more interest rate cuts on the way. Funding into the next century might jeopardize the revival of the industrial debenture market the Chancellor went out of his way on Tuesday to foster. "Taplets" would be seen as purely pusillanimous.

The market has another uncertainty to contend with, in the form of the Chancellor's latest measure for narrow money. The problem is that the weekly bank returns, which the Bank of England has to publish by law, contain two of the major components of the new measure MO. The Bank is trying to confuse the issue by averaging out the highly erratic week to week variations in the money banks hold at the Bank of England and applying a seasonal adjustment before reaching the monthly figure for MO. That is unlikely to stop the markets from making its own guesses - on the basis of incomplete information.

A comeback for fringe banks?

Sharp City minds were busy yesterday identifying tax loss areas which might appeal to clearing banks threatened by the Chancellor's backdoor on their profits. Attention focussed on – yes, you've guessed it – the secondary banks, whose property lending splurge in the early 1970's nearly wrecked the British banking system, and led to the protracted Bank of England led, rescue operation known as the "lifeboat". Those pulled from the water that still exist have tax losses which could prove a boon to the clearers, assuming such losses can be grouped for corporation, tax purposes. First National Finance Corporation standing at 73p a share with some £90m. of tax losses listed in the latest report and accounts, is a name to conjure with. Would it appeal to the clearers? All four are listed as FNFC's bankers. Come back Pat Matthews, all might "yet be forgiven!".

The new man to head CSI

The Council for the Securities Industry is anxious to dispel the myth that it represents the fifth wheel on a City coach careering downhill toward radical change. But it does have a major problem: at present it does not have a job. The CSI was set up in 1978, sponsored by the Bank of England and Mr Edward Dell, essentially to act as a buffer between the City and the then Labour government.

When the Government changed, the CSI went to sleep.

One of its rare contributions to City affairs was drawing up a list of rules to govern substantial acquisitions of share stakes to prevent concert party dawn raids of the kind made by Mr Harry Openheimer on Consolidated Gold Fields. In the event the rules were too many, too complicated and too late.

Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower, in his review of investor protection, has offered the CSI a second chance. It is clutching at it with both hands. The Council has just completed its response to Gower and will tell the Department of Trade and Industry that it is prepared to take on the role of City chief inspector atop a small number of self regulatory groups each of which will police its own members.

It is beefing itself up with new executives and is intent of a much smaller council than the present body which represents 16 organizations and still fails to include any of the commodity associations.

The CSI is right to ponder its future constitution but the real problem is a replacement for the present chairman Sir Patrick Neill, whose appointment as vice chancellor of Oxford University will leave him little time for City affairs after next month. The job specification is demanding. The new man will have to devote plenty of time; have a clear idea of the issue involved; and have the standing in the City to carry through the necessary structural changes.

Few names have yet been mentioned. Former Bank of England Governor Lord Richardson is one. Mr Robin Stormonth-Darling is another. Mr Stormonth-Darling is joint head of the Stock Exchange quotations committee

Bumper company results lift shares to record 875.6

By Our City Staff

The stock market surged to a record 875.6 on the FT index in the wake of a string of company results which vividly serve to underline the assertion on Tuesday by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, that Britain is experiencing "an economic recovery whose underlying strength is now beyond dispute".

Ranged from engineeringto the consumer secor, and taking in financial services too, the figures show a remarkableconsistent picture of corporate revival in the latter half of 1983, accompanied by firm preictions that the trend has continued strongly into this year.

TI Group, the Russell Hobbs, Ascot, Creda and New World engineering concern, yesterday unveiled a sparkling set of profits figures for 1983. The shares rose 28p to 278p, the high for the year.

Pretax profits for the year ended December 31 have risen from £4.7m to £16.3m, or to nearly £20m, if redundancy costs, charged above the line, are stripped out. Sir Brian Kellett, chairman, is recommending a sharp rise in the final dividend, to bring the year's total payout to 10p against 7.5p.

But Sir Brian suggested yesterday that 1984 could prove to be an even better year for trading.

Some City analysts, notably Mr Philip Ayton of De Zoete & Bevan, feel that TI is capable of generating pretax profits during 1984 of £35m to £40m. With earnings approaching 50p. On that basis, the dividend could rise to as much as 20p.

Meanwhile, Brooke Bond Group, which includes PG Tips tea, Fray Bentos and Oxo among its brand names, is poised to turn in bumper profits for the first time since 1977 this year.

After yesterday's surprisingly good interim figures, profits of £29.2m against £20.9m, the City now expects up to £70m against £48.2m for the year. The grocery and plantation company has been struggling for seven years to better the £49m it made in 1977.

The big improvement stems from much higher raw tea prices, which doubled Brooke Bond's estate profits in the first half to more than £12m. A similar performance is likely in the second half.

Mallinson-Denny, the timber merchant acquired three years ago, is also likely to make a post-interest profit for the first time by the end of this year. It accounts for £6m of the £7.2m interest charge shown at the interim stage.

In the financial sector, Sedgwick Group, the insurance and reinsurance broking group, has boosted pretax profits by 10 per cent to £80.1m for the year to December 1983 and shareholders will receive an improved dividend of 8p against 7p last year.

The company had gross premiums of £2.9 billion which generated £178m broking revenue, an increase of £28m on last year. Interest and investment income, however, dropped by 20 per cent to £21m.

The consumer boom, which was fuelled further in the Budget, is coming through strongly in food manufacturing profits.

On sales up from £1.2 billion to £1.4 billion, the pretax profit of United Biscuits, Britain's biggest manufacturer, rose from £68.4m to £83.2m, with buoyant performances both at home and in the United States.

Sir Hector Laing, chairman said that both profits and earnings per share for 1984 will again be "very satisfactory" despite heavy costs being incurred in the United States.

The Liverpool factory costs £32m to close last year. But the final dividend is nevertheless being raised to 4.3p, lifting the total for the year from 5.8 to 7p.

Slowdown in rate of lending

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Bank lending rose by just over £1 billion last month, the smallest increase since last summer and well down on the £1.35 billion average for the previous six months, according to Bank of England figures yesterday.

The slowdown in lending, coupled with heavy sales of Government debt and an unexpected jump in banks' non-deposit liabilities, such as share capital, produced a fractional fall in the broad money measure, sterling M3, last month.

MONEY GROWTH seasonally adjusted

	Feb 84 %	Feb 83-Feb 84 %
Mo	0.2	6.3
M1	0.7	11.1
£M3	0	9.7
PSL2	1.2	12.3
target range Feb 83 to Apr 84 at annual rate		7-11

Sterling M3, now the Government's sole target measure of broad money, has risen by 9.7 per cent over the past 12 months, will within the permitted range of 7 to 11 per cent. The Chancellor continued in his Budget speech that the new target range, for the 14 months from February, will be 6-10 per cent at an annual rate.

The two discarded target measures – narrow money, M1, and PSL2, the broad measure of private liquidity which includes building society deposits – both exceeded the limits over the pas 12 months.

£6m Budget windfall for Schroders

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

The Budget tax changes which could force the clearing banks to huge provisions for deferred tax have helped to boost profits at schroders by £6.5m. The holding company for merchant bankers Schroder Wagg, Schroders has released the sum from its deferred tax provision relating to leasing because the progressive cut in corporation tax from 52 per cent to 35 per cent means that it will never have to be paid.

Schroders has always been very cautious, making full provision for deferred tax arsing from leasing. The clearers, in contrast, have generally made provision for only a quarter of their deferred tax. Analysts believe the clearers may now have to provide for about a further £1 billion, because of the cuts in capital allowances

Schroders' disclosed profits after transfers to hidden reserves were up from £15.4m to £20.9m. Excluding the Budget impact and a non-recurring £2.9m profit the year before, profits rose by 16 per cent to £14.4m

Profits pour in for Shell and BP

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Shell and BP yesterday both announced large increases in their profits – BP by 55 per cent, Shell by 38 per cent – as well as increased confidence for stable world oil prices and supplies in the coming year. Both increased their dividends by 20 per cent.

On a current cost accounting basis, which the two companies say more accurately reflects conditions in the oil industry, Shell profits increased from 1982's £1,886m to £2,885m, and BP's from £627m to £970m.

Shell's dividend has been increased from 21.8p to 26.2p and BP's from 20.25p to 24p. On a historical cost basis, Shell's profits rose from £1,993m to £2,754m, and BP's from £716m to £866m.

Shell said that its improvement in profits was due to increased oil and gas output, an improvement in taxation and an improvement in its chemicals business.

Sir Peter Baxendell, Shell's chairman, reported yesterday that, excluding operations in the United States and Canada, earnings in the oil and gas exploration sector showed a marked improvement, particularly in the North Sea. Coal and mineral subsidiaries continued to report losses, but the chemicals business moved into profit during the second half of the year.

Earnings in the United States increased by 2 per cent in dollar terms, but because of the effect of a weaker sterling rate against the dollar the sterling increase was 18 per cent.

Sir Peter said that he expected the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to be able to hold its present agreement on prices and quotas for the remainder of the year, leading to world-wide price stability and hopefully an increase in demand.

The prospect of world stability in oil prices was also mentioned yesterday by Sir Peter Walters, chairman of BP.

However, he said BP was not becoming involved in the current bout of takeover fever among oil companies in the United States, and had no plans to increase its holdings in Sohio

BP's big success came in its downstream operations, marketing and refining, where profits of £205m contrast with losses of £85m a year ago.

Oil production profits were up as production from the Magnus field lifted output to more than 500,000 barrels a day from the North Sea.

Ex-Merrill staff for City launch

By Our City Staff

In a surprise coup the New York securities house Dean Witter Reynolds has recruited nine executives from Merrill Lynch, the US securities business, to launch a major London investment banking and money markets business.

The news could be extremely significant for the revolution currently taking place in the City. Dean Witter is owned by Sears Roebuck, America's largest retailing group.

Only this week Barclays Bank was envisaging a high street chain of securities shops linked directly to the London Stock Exchange.

Mr Robert Gardiner, chairman of Dean Witter Reynolds Financial Services Group, yesterday announced the formation of Dean Witter Capital Markets International, to be based in London.

"The formation of this business evidences our commitment to the increasingly interrelated global capital markets. "He said. "The executive appointments will provide a strong basis for the firm's international capital markets development, which will be complementary to our established capital markets presence in the United States."

New index tops 1,100

Shares prices surged to a peak yesterday, inspired by another bumper set of profits from some of Britain's biggest companies.

The *FT* Index recovered from a hesitant start, to close 11.0 up at its highest level ever, of 875.6. The new FT-SE 100 Index also reflected the latest rush for shares, breaching the 1,100 level with a rise of 13.4 to 1,101.1.

At least £1,750m was added to share values, with BP and Shell accounting for at least £550m alone, after their profits news.

The retail sector continued to be the centre of attention following the proposals to redice corporation tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1101.1 up 13.4 (High: 1101.1; Low: 1082.6)

FT Index: 875.6 up 11.0
FT Gilts: 83.12 down 0.31
FT All Share: 518.74 up 5.0
Bargains: 26,734
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 110.47 up 0.12
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1167.92 up 1.88
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,346.99 up 22.99
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1111.06 up 11.80
Amsterdam: 166.3 up 1.3
Sydney: AO Index 721.9 up 0.3
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1020.0 up 8.1
Brussels: General Index 143.39 up 0.22
Paris: CAC Index 160.0 down 0.4
Zurich: SKA General 305.30 up 0.80
FT-SE 100 Index: High: 1101.1 low: 1082.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.4630 down 40pts
Index 80.8 down 0.3
DM 3.7775 up 0.01
FrF 11.65 up 0.0425
Yen 328. down 0.75

Dollar
Index 125.9 up 1.2
DM 2.5800 up 0.0073

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4615
Dollar DM 2.5842

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.592318
SDR £0.726089

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅝ - 8½
3 month Interbank 8¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 8¹³⁄₁₆

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⁹⁄₁₆ - 10⁷⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5¹¹⁄₁₆ - 5⁹⁄₁₆
3 month FrF 16⅛ - 15⅞

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 10¹¹⁄₁₆
Treasury long bond 93¹³⁄₁₆ - 96¹⁵⁄₁₆

NEWS IN BRIEF

Steel output up 4.4%

British steel output last month rose to its highest weekly average for nearly two years, but the increased demand has done little to stem the £2.5m weekly losses of the British Steel Coporation.

Figures released today by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, show that average weekly production of 327,3000 tonnes in February was 4.4 per cent greater than a year earlier.

● **Alexander & Alexander** Services, the insurance group, announced in New York yesterday that it would register "a significant operating loss" for the last quarter of 1983, following $21m profits for the first nine months.

● **Chelsea Football Club** yesterday agreed "mutually acceptable terms" for ending its High Court action to prevent a takeover of S. B. Property, which own the club's ground at Stamford Bridge. The terms were not disclosed.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $394.15 pm $394.50
close $395 - 395.50 (£269.75 - 270.25)
New York (latest): $395
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$407 - 408.50 (£277 - 278)
Sovereigns* (new):
$93 - 94 (£63.50 - 64.25)
*Excludes VAT

Receivers in at Mellins

By Our City Editor

The first significant crack has appeared in the hitherto impregnable "magic circle" of Turkish-related companies on the stock market. Mellins, the women's and children's clothes maker headed by Mr Touker Suleyman, yesterday agreed to allow Barclays Bank to appoint receivers and a manager.

The joint receivers are Mr Rober Ellis and Mr John Richard of Touche Ross, the accountancy firm. The news immediately had a ripple effect on the shares of the most prominent "Turkish" company, Polly Peck, which fell 5p to 309p.

At that stage, Mellins said that talks were taking place over a possible refinancing of the company. Mr Suleyman, who has a 25 per cent stake in the company, said later that he wanted a £500,000 injection in return for 30 per cent of the enlarged capital.

US investors could lose ACT relief

Call for unitary tax retaliation

By Michael Prest

The Unitary Tax Campaign is seizing the opportunity offered by the Budget to press for the inclusion in the forthcoming Finance Bill of a clause which would empower the Government to withdraw the relief on Advanced Corporation Tax enjoyed by American investors in British companies.

The campaign, which represents about 60 British companies opposed to the levying of unitary taxes by American states, has been encouraged by the veiled threat of retailiation against American companies made by Mr Nigel Lawson, in his Budget speech.

Opponents to unitary taxation have been further encouraged by the support from backbench Members of Parliament for an Early Dayy motion, tabled in November, which called on the Government to introduce into the Finance Bill measures to counteract nitary taxation. So far 275 MPs have signed the motion, more than for any of the other 500 such motions on the order paper.

Unitary taxation is system by which a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage its local operations represent of the worldwide turnover, profits, assets and payroll of which the business is a part. At the moment, 12 American states apply unitary taxation to foreign companies.

British, other European, and Japanese concerns maintain that this method results in much higher tax bills than the normal and internationally accepted approach of taxing only a company's locally earned income.

Pressure on the United States Federal, and the state governments has so far failed to persuade them to drop unitary taxation, so the campaign will publish on April 2 a proposed draft clause which would allow the government to suspend the provision in the 1980 Double Taxation Treaty with the United States which allows American investors in British companies a refund of half the ACT, less a small withholding tax.

ACT is paid at the rate of three-sevenths of the dividend declared.

Why lower pay could depress the labour market

Government arguments for pricing-into-jobs 'spurious'

Mr Henry Neuburger, economic adviser to Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, challenges the Government's assumption that workers must accept lower wages to "price themselves into jobs", repeated by the Chancellor in his Budget speech. He argues that lower wages would destroy jobs rather than create them by depressing demand in the economy; that pay is only one influence on Britain's international competitiveness, and hence on employment; and that the results of the Equal Pay Act, which raised women's earnings relative to men's, disprove the Government's case.

One of the main components of government economic thinking at present is that it is necessary for workers to reduce their wages to "price themselves into work". It justifies a series of measures attacking wage levels.

These include direct attacks on wage councils and similar bodies, the operation of schemes – like the Young Workers' Scheme – which have as their specific aims the depression of wages and the broader economic and legal attacks on employment and on the trade unions.

Secondly, it justifies the Government in failing to take any direct steps to deal with unemployment. The high level of wages provides a ready scapegoat.

To justify its strategy, the Government needs to show that wage cuts will price workers into jobs, that it is the only method available for creating jobs and that the steps taken by the Government are sufficient to achieve the scale of wage cuts needed to create jobs.

In fact, it has been supremely unsuccessful. In spite of a doubling of unemployment and a dismantling of much of the legal support for the low paid, real wages have accelerated since 1980. The Government merely goes on saying that wage cuts will create jobs, with no idea of the mechanisms that will bring about the changes they seek.

The assertion that workers can price themselves into jobs is really made up of three elements:

- There would be more work if wages were lower.
- There would be more work in Britain if British wages fell relative to those in other countries.
- One group of workers can take jobs from another group if it lowers its wage.

The apparent simplicity of the argument lies in the fact that the second element – that relative costs do affect the balance of trade and employment between countries – does contain some truth. But these costs are affected not just by wages but by relative productivity and by the exchange rate. Over the past five years Britain's relative production costs have fluctuated by 50 per cent. Yet the growth rate of real wages has not varied by more than 5 per cent. The exchange rate and changes in government tax and price policy have been the dominant factors.

One of the severest blows to our competitiveness was the notorious "tax switch" of the 1979 Budget (when the tax burden was switched from direct to indirect tax). That added 4 per cent to the prices and was the major factor in the wage explosion of 1979-80.

Henry Neuburger: "quicker ways of improving competitiveness"

By that sort of measure, the Government can in principle influence wage levels in either direction. But it cannot do so to any great extent using the kind of measures it is currently using. Wages have been rising at an accelerating rate relative to prices since 1980, in spite of intensified government efforts to prevent them doing so.

'A fall in incomes means a fall in demand for consumer products'

The manipulation of the exchange rate and direct action on the price level are quicker and more effective ways of improving competitiveness. Any such improvements will, of course, do no more than move jobs from one country to another.

But, while the international competitiveness argument has some validity, even if limited in practice, the other arguments are wholly spurious.

The argument that the total number of workers could be increased if they all accepted lower wages is based on a false analogy with markets in other commodities.

Samuel Brittan wrote an article in the *Financial Times* about a year ago, for example, comparing the market in workers and bananas. The objection to this analogy is not that it offends human dignity. It is that unlike the price of bananas, the price of labour also represents the bulk of most people's incomes.

Any change in wages, therefore, has an effect both directly in the market for labour and in the market for goods produced by that labour. While the relative cheapness of workers may cause employers to want more of them, this is likely to be more than offset by the fact that the demand for their products will have fallen, so they will need fewer workers. The traditional economic analysis of markets is, therefore, of no use.

A system of analysis like that developed by Keynes, which admits simultaneously of both factors, is more relevant. This would lead to the conclusion that an increase in wages worldwide, while it might have inflationary consequences, would also tend to increase rather than decrease employment.

Many of the same arguments also apply to the belief that workers will lose jobs to other workers if their own wages rise. In addition to the effect on income, it is likely that there will be a virtuous circle where increased wages give rise to greater esteem, improved training, application of more equipment, more productive workers and access to a better and wider range of jobs.

This is well illustrated by the 1969 Equal Pay Act. Most pundits predicted that the relative improvement in women's pay would either not happen, or would result in women being replaced by men. In the event, the Act resulted in the only significant improvement in the relative pay of women since the Second World War.

Women did not lose jobs. There was no pause in the steady increase in the share of women in employment.

A more detailed study* of the effects showed that there was no tendency for women's employment to rise more slowly in those industries where the Equal Pay Act had most impact.

Both theory and evidence are, therefore, against all but a very small fraction of the "pricing into jobs" thesis. It provides no basis for the present Government's policy which is still destroying jobs on a vast scale, and no justification for the attribution of our present troubles to wages.

The cost of such a strategy in terms of poverty, lost production and personal insecurity is very high.

*Henry Neuburger: *Unemployment – Are wages to Blame?* Low Pay Unit, March 1984.

APPOINTMENTS

Standard Chartered names London chief

Standard Chartered Bank: **Mr A. Wren**, formerly chief executive of Standard Chartered Bank in Zimbabwe, has been appointed general manager of the bank in London. He will assume regional responsibilities for Africa (excluding South Africa). **Mr D. A. Stewart**, and **Mr J. S. Davidson**, general managers with specific responsibilities for Africa, will be leaving their present posts. Mr Stewart will be retiring. Mr Davidson will take up a senior post in the general management of Standard Bank of South Africa. **Mr John Pank** has been appointed director of information for Standard Chartered Bank.

London & Scottish Marine Oil: **Mr Robin Adam** has become a non-executive director.

SPL International: **Mr David Thomson** has been appointed chairman and chief executive.

Deritend Group: **Mr William Bloore** has been appointed managing director of the electrical division with effect from May 1, in succession to **Mr Robert Joseph** on his retirement. Mr Joseph will remain a consultant to Deritend. Mr Bloore continues as managing director of the group's Hotfoil subsidiary which becomes part of the electrical division.

Laing SA: **Mr Igor H. Barbovitch** will take over as general manager.

Extel Statistical Services: **Mr Stephen J. Pinner** has been appointed sales and marketing director.

Woodcote publications: **Mr George Rutherford** has been made a director.

Maxicrop International: **Dr David Bellamy** has joined the board of directors.

Delta Group: **Mr R. H. Ludwick** and **Mr D. R. Morris**, managing directors of Cables and Switchgear and Accessories Divisions respectively have been elected to the board with effect from April 12.

Hitech Consulting Group (UK): Mr Dermot O'S Hoare has been made director. **Mr Robert Guillaumot** is chairman and **Mr Jerry W. Pollack** executive director.

The Northern Trust Company: **Mr Jeffrey F. Ruzicka**, senior vice-president and general manager of the London branch, has been named head of the bank's international department. Mr Ruzicka will be replaced in London by **Mr Stephen M. Wolfe**, vice-president and former head of the Asian/Pacific Division, in July.

Reed Publishing: **Mr Ian Thomas**, chief executive of Reed Telepublishing, will join the board of the parent group on April 1. **Mr Ted Piper**, management services director, Business Press International, will join the Reed Telepublishing board.

مكتبة الأصل

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Trafalgar House buys US oil group for £2.7m

Traflagar House has purchased Odyssey Energy Inc, an oil and gas exploration and producing company centred in Houston, Texas, for $4m (£2.72m).

Odyssey, as general partner, has generated funds from American investors who become limited partners in exploration ventures. To date, over $100m has been invested in drilling for oil and gas in the US. As a result, Odyssey now shares in oil and gas production in nine states.

Trafalgar House intends to expand its oil and gas business in the US and the purchase of Odyssey will complement its participation with Thomson-Monteith, based in Dallas, Texas. Odyssey has been a successful explorer and it is intended that its exploration activities should continue. Odyssey will purchase oil and gas-producing interests for Trafalgar.

Speaking in Houston, Mr John Williamson, Trafalgar House's oil and gas divisional manager, said: "Odyssey has first class reputation in the US oil and gas industry, with an excellent record of oil and gas discovery. We see Odyssey as an ideal vehicle for Trafalgar House to pursue its ambitious policy of oil and gas expansion."

In brief

● G. M. FIRTH (HLDGS) has issued details of its proposed equity subscription and cash offer for the ordinary share capital of Porter not already owned by Firth (and parties acting with Firth). Porter's pretax losses for the year to January 6, 1984, are estimated at no greater than £177,670 (loss £545,460).

● WESTFIELD HOLDINGS, the Australian quoted property company, has built up a 9.64 per cent stake in Bridge Oil, the Queensland gas producer and the largest shareholder in Santos, the country's biggest onshore energy producer. Westfield has a working relationship with Bridge through its joint interest in the $A120m Jackson-Moonie pipeline in Queensland.

● BET has announced the amalgamation of its plant and access interests into BET Plant Services, from April 1. This follows the combining of BET's scaffolding companies last year. The new group, with a turnover of £100m, will be organised into three main operational subsidiaries: Grayston White, Eddison Plant and BET Access.

● WEEKS PETROLEUM is seeking a general offer for all shareholders, following last month's acquisition by the Bell Group of a 48 per cent controlling interest. The Bell Group of Mr Robert Holmes a Court wants to rationalize its major interests in natural resources, and the boards of both companies have agreed that a merger is in the best interests of shareholders.

● EMESS has agreed an increased offer with Michael Black of 2 Emess ordinary shares and 135p cash for every Black ordinary shares. The offer values each Black ordinary share at 78.3p and the issued share capital at £3.2m. Acceptances have been received for 53.8 per cent of Black.

● CORONATION SYNDICATE is to pay an interim dividend of two cents a share, from April 26. No dividend has been received during the current financial year from the Zimbabwe subsidiary but application has been made to the authorities there for remittance of such a dividend, amounting to Z$1.4m.

● ROBERTSON RESEARCH FOR MARKET: Robertson Research, which undertakes geoligical and engineering work for oil, gas, coal and metal exploration companies around the world is coming to the market with an offer for sale of 2.56 million shares, or 20.9 per cent of the equity at 160p a share, valuing the business at £19.6m. Brokers are Grieveson, Grant. Set up in 1961, Robertson's clients include the big mining companies and Government agencies. For the year ending March 31 next the board is forecasting profits of not less than £1.7m. Last year, it made £997,000 on turnover of £14.8m

● BARKER AND DOBSON GROUP: Year to Dec. 31 1983 compared with previous 40 weeks. Tunover £66.77m (£37.88m). Pretax profit £1.51m (£511,000). Dividend 0.25p net a share (nil last time).

● EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER GROUP: Pretax profits for 1983 down from £532,000 to £415,000 and total dividend cut from 3.5p to 2.5p net a share. Turnover frose from £44.91m to £48.15m.

● WOLSTENHOLME RINK: Total dividend for 1983 6.75p net a share (6.25p). Turnover £19.2m (£16.78m). Pretax profit £1.14m (£737,000).

● HOUSE OF LEROSE: Turnover for 1983 up from £16.85m to £17.45m, but pretax profits down from £1.87m to £1.69m. Total dividend, 8p (7.6p).

● APPLEYARD GROUP: Turnover for 1983, £128m (£110.78m). Pretax profit of £600,000, against a loss of £1.4m last time. No ordinary dividend (same).

● JAMES FISHER: Results for 1983. Turnover £28.65m (£20.72m). Pretax profit £2.1m (£3.75m). Total divdend 3p (2.825p).

● ELECTRO PROTECTIVE: Results for 1983, compared with previous 15 months. Figures in US dollars. Turnover $56.95m ($30.34m). Pretax profits $7.27m ($4.69m). Final dividend 1.12 cents (1 cent last time).

● ROBECO: In 1983, Robeco, the Dutch investment trust, showed a total performance (capital gain, plus income) of over 40 per cent in florin terms (35.5 per cent in terms of sterling). Robeco issued new shares worth 210.7m florins (£47.5m). Net income rose for 264m fl (£62.3m) to 277m fl – £61.5m). Dividend: unchanged at 13 fl a share. Robeco believes that, after the exceptional year 1983, when nearly all stock markets showed strong advances, investors will become more selective, and fundamental developments in the economy and in enterprises will be taken notice of to a greater extent again. More favourable long-term prospects will increase the standing of shares as an investment vehicle. This greater appreciation will enable enterprises to attract risk-bearing capital by means of share issues, to finance new activities.

● GROSVENOR GROUP: The board of Grosvenor Group, the electrical, electronics and engineering group, has agreed to purchase Weigh-Count International for £400,000. Weigh-Count specializes in the design and manufacture of weighing, counting, automatic packaging and mechanical handling equipment. The board also announces a rights issue of 1 million new ordinary shares of 25p each at 130p per share, payable in full on accaptance, on the basis of one new ordinary share of 25p for every five existing ordinary shares of 5p ech. This will raise about 1.07m, after expenses. The net proceeds will partly be used to repay the term loan of £700,000 incurred to finance the acquisition of a majority interest in Backer Electric Company and the balance to assist with the funding of an expansion programme particularly in respect of two subsudiaries, Floform Limited and A. M. Lock & Co. Grosvenor's board predicts a total net dividend for the current year of 5.75p a share on the bigger capital (5.25p last time).

● HILL SAMUEL: Base rate is 8½ per cent, down from 9 per cent, from close of business today. Deposit rate is 5¼ per cent (5½ per cent).

● COURTLANDS: S G Warburg & Co., as an associate of International Paint, has bought 100,000 ordinary 25p shares at 137p, and 52,803 shares at 136p, on hahalf of discretionary investment clients.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8½%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	8½%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate

● 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 5¾%, £50,000 and over, 7¼%

Saatchi expects a record year

By Our City Staff

Saatchi and Saatchi, the advertising agency ... Conservative Party, is looking forward to a record 1984.

Mr Kenneth Gill, the chairman, says in the group's yearly report today ...

Last year Saatchi's pretax profits jumped from ... to £10.6m on turnover up from £258m to £603m.

Nu-Swift agrees merger

Oil groups lead the way as shares surge

The authorities bought a further £108m at lunchtime, then gave late additional assistance of £15m to take total help ...

Rates started to ease as soon as the bank had completed ... early operation ... the great bulk of ... But the decline ... this stage as houses ... in the range of 8¾ per cent (mid morning) down to ... per cent (lunchtime), having baulked at 8⅞ per cent initially.

Further decline to ... per cent occurred in the early part of ... then towards the close ...

On the plus side were £60m ... Exchequer transactions ... £25m of above-target bankers' balances.

Bill traders had a much more active session. A good deal of very short paper was being drawn down, while banks and other operators were ... bills they had been holding in anticipation of Wednesday's base rate cuts.

... The meeting ... after Capel's original ... of £67m for the year, against £53.5m last time. The stockbroker Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee has published a report on the company forecasting profits of £65m.

... Universal Stores 'A' was wanted ... the ordinary 24p up at 668p.

Brewers were also a firm market pleased with the Chancellor's decision to add on 2p on a pint. Allied-Lyons hardened 1p to 176p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 328p, Greene King 4p to ... and Vaux Breweries 3p to ...

Rank Organisation shares climbed 4p to 264p following bullish statements from Sir Patrick Meaney, formerly a non-executive director and now the group's part-time chairman. He said that trading in the ... of the year ...

... of defence added 2p to Sterling at 54p.

Emess Lighting has finally won control of the USM-quoted electrical goods distributor Michael Black following its latest offer. The new offer of two Emess shares plus 135p in cash for every nine Black shares values the bid at 78.3p a share. Black is now capitalized at £3.2m.

Michael Black rose 3p to 88p following the news, but later closed unchanged at 85p – nearly 7p above Emess's offer. Dealers are still hoping for a higher offer from Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell's Highgate & Job, whose earlier offer has already been rejected by the Black board.

Scantronic Holdings, the float-off from Automated Security Holdings, made a useful start to first time dealings on the USM. ... shares were placed by the brokers, de Zoete ... and opened at ... fluctuating ... throughout ...

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A volatile day ... saw it closing ... yesterday to ... the yen, and ...

Evered claims influence over Brockhouse stake

Dow slips in early trading

... changed at 45¼; Gulf at 64⅜ was down 1; Walt Disney at 57⅜ was unchanged; AMR was 33⅜, up ⅛; Shell Transport at 39 was up 1 and Union Carbide at 54⅛ was down 1⅛.

Mr Philip Erlanger of Advest said: "There is a tug-of-war going on, and I feel the outcome will be bullish. It is the kind of an up-market that has to fight tooth and nail for all its gains".

The extreme volatility, Mr Erlanger said, would keep investors on their toes. "But it is a market in which people should be fully invested," he said.

Credit markets fell from early levels after a larger-than-expected rise in US industrial production last month.

The January gain was revised upward to 1.2 per cent from the 1.1 per cent originally reported.

Dealers said the figure was more evidence that the US economic recovery was still strong.

Suter confirms turnround hopes

Profits slump at Coin Industries

Regulation 32 of the Regulations of the Company.

More risk expected from banks

By Derek Harris

A tightening up of the Government's Loans Guarantee Scheme (LGS) with banks shouldering more of the risks is expected to be proposed in a discussion paper on the future of the LGS due shortly from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The paper is expected to indicate that the failure rate among companies under the scheme looks initially to have been one in three but with some prospects of improvement. Actual losses under the three-year-old experimental scheme, due to end in May, are sill only 8 per cent. Loans under the scheme now total more than £450m.

Currently under the LCS, 80 per cent of the risk is carried by the Government. Under the new proposals this will be reduced, probably by increasing the banks' present 20 per cent risk to 30 per cent.

If bank exposure were much greater there would be an increased likelihood of too big a cutback in loans made under the scheme.

The discussion paper is also expected to explore ways of ensuring that banks are more diligent in assessing the likely performance of a new business and of subsequently monitoring its progress.

One possibility is tighter contractural commitment by banks taking part in the LGS. But what the latest review of the LGS operation has apparently shown is that crucially the banks need to improve procedures for assessing company risk.

If the banks carried more of the risk this would be an incentive to improving procedures, it is being argued. Changes to LGS to improve the operational efficiency is the one chance of securing more whole-hearted backing from the Treasury, which has been disturbed that the scheme has not proved self-financing as had been originally intended.

Treasury coolness has increased speculation that the LGS might be killed off after May. But it has been argued with some force elsewhere that a simple self-financing formula leaves out of account the value of jobs created by companies funded through LGS and the eventual wealth creation by companies that succeed and grow.

On these arguments some loss on LGS could be readily accepted, it has been argued. The other factor in the situation is that the continuation of LGS is being increasingly seen as an important test of how far the Government is committed to the cause of the smaller business.

David Trippier, the minister for small businesses, has already made it clear that generally he sees value in continuing LGS. A *factor in carrying along those* like the Treasury could be that in the past Mrs Thatcher has seen merit in the scheme in improving the prospects for small businesses.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

How a company goes shell-proof

Diversification for a London clothing manufacturer with 180 employees has taken two unusual as well as profitable routes: a new technology entry into body armour production and becoming the vehicle for the Cinzano drink's companys move into branded leisure wear *Derek Harris writes.*

Traditional rainwear sales have been dropping everywhere as R. Woolfe Holdings and its Norman Harris subsidiary had to find new growth areas to replace what had been their main design product.

Talks with Cinzano's Dr Eduardo Ferrero began two years ago and the result was Woolfe's most important diversification with the launch of Cinzano Designer Clothing design and sell the Cinzano clothing range in Britain. An agreement for the Norman Harris subsidiary to sell the Cinzano range internationally is under discussion.

The Cinzano operation could this year account for about half the total turnover as the first styles enter the shops soon. Burton's Top Shop is taking the spring range, including some exclusive designs, for its new venture, Top Notch, aimed at women of 25 to early thirties now emerging as a higher spending sector than the under-25s.

The Cinzano leisure range is also being taken by a number of other department store chains. "It is a clothes collection identified by its individuality of design although a few of the more sporty lines will have a Cinzano flash," said Michael Rebuck, managing director of the new subsidiary and son of Gordon Rebuck, head of Woolfe's.

Suresh Karadia

Michael Rebuck (centre) with Amanda Dixon wearing items from the Cinzano range and Paul Wood in the RBO 202 ballistic resistant vest.

The Rebucks went to Cinzano with clothes design ideas at the same time that Dr Ferrero was looking to exploit the Cinzano name as a brand to be extended beyond it vermouth drinks beginnings.

An all-women design team is producing the Cinzano collect*ions in London but making* up will be done abroad because the aim is to sell in the medium price ranges. Cotton trousers would retail at about £20 and a top at rather less while an angora-lambswool knitted sweater will retail at just over £30.

Woolf, through another subidiary, Rogers Brown and Richards, has gone into bullet (and shell) proof clothing, known in the trade as body armour, because it is a growing *sector as more governments turn* to it to protect armed forces

A new Du Pont fibre, claimed to be stronger than steel but lighter, has also brought a new technology to the body armour business. Michael Rebuck said: "We wanted to move into a higher technology product which we could produce in Britain and thus safeguard the jobs here because in other clothing it is difficult to combat the labour costs in the Far East."

***A range of ballistic jackets,* waistcoats and vests has been developed.**

Body armour sales are likely to account for a quarter of overall turnover this year.

Seedbeds sprouting in Essex

■ Fifty-three purpose-built industrial units, "seedbeds" for small new businesses either in production or starting up, will be on offer at Harlow, Essex, in September.

The units, ranging from 230 to 2,000 square feet, will occupy just over two acres of an industrial estate. Research has confirmed a demand for start-up premises in the area.

The £1m scheme is sponsored by the **National Federation of Industrial Associations (NFIA)** in conjunction with **Guardian Royal Exchange**. It will be the third NFIA seedbed. The first, at Atherstone, Warwickshire, is fully operational and one at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, is starting up. Others are planned at Wembley and Lewisham; most are purpose-built.

Facilities at all NFIA centres include bookkeeping and secretarial services, a telephone system, refreshments and conference areas.

Malcolm Hazell, who founded the NFIA three years ago, said: "Seedbeds like these are an important start-up mechanism for people who are unemployed and redundant".

● *Contact: NFIA, Seedbed Centre, The Ropewalk, Station Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. Telephone (0602) 308222.*

■ Now in its fourth year, the Trade and Industry Exhibition centred on Hackney, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Haringey in London, is this year being moved to an autumn instead of spring date and extended from three to four days.

It will run from September 9 to 12 at Shoreditch Park, New North Road, London, N1, and will cover trade sectors like clothing and allied industries, furniture, printing, new technologies, general manufacturing and services and distribution. It is intended as a focal point for developing small businesses.

The promoters are the local authorities in the four London boroughs together with the Greater London Council.

● *Contact: Hackney Business Promotion Centre, 46 Great Eastern Street, London EC2A 3EP; telephone (01) 739 9606.*

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne

'To be honest, a market research grant from you is the only chance I'll have of a holiday this year.'

Micro training shops to open

by Vivien Goldsmith

A chain of computer shops geared to the needs of businessmen and the professions is about to make its debut in the High Street.

The first Interface Network microcomputer shops open later this month, on March 29, in Kingston-upon-Thames and eight more are due to open over the next 15 months.

Only 10 per cent of the shops will be company-owned – the rest will be franchises. The first eight franchises are on offer for £10,000, and after that they will cost £25,000. One man has advanced plans to open an Interface Network shop in Holborn, London. The franchises are resposible for finding the shop but the company is willing to help in the search for suitable premises and may get involved in sub-letting.

Paul Dorey, who is in charge of training, is an academic who moved to computing via studying brain pathways. He is enthusiastic about the value of training in the use of computers for the small businessman.

Anyone can join one of the Interface Network classes which begin with a full day introductory class about the general uses of a microcomputer. That costs £85. Then there are half day courses for £55 which concentrate on specific topics such as financial forecasting, word processing or stock control.

The Kingston centre will stock the products of IBM, Hewlett Packard and Texas Instruments as well as a range of software and peripherals.

Interface Network was launched at the end of November with £1m of backing from city institutions by James Minotto, the ex-president of Computerland Europe, and Brian Allimey, former managing director of a Computerland franchise.

They are planning their Network to be countrywide and will offer technical servicing as well as in-store customer training.

● *Interface Network, Unit 17, Bilton Road, Kingsland Industrial Park, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG24 0LJ.*

Steve translates a message from dirty windows

PATRICIA TISDALL, in the first of an occasional series on the application of business techniques, looks at marketing methods.

Identifying likely customers and delivering advertisements directly to them is half the battle in any form of sales promotion. Large organizations employ market researchers to identify new business development areas. Proprietors of small firms usually have to do their own market surveys.

A year ago, a third of the houses in a suburban London street received a hand copied note which said simply: "Window Cleaning? Ring Steve for a free estimate" and then gave a telephone number. Nearly all the recipients took up this offer (although they usually ignored circulars) and today Steve, a cheerful flaxen haired 17-year-old, has a thriving window cleaning round. He later explained that he had delivered his note only to houses with dirty windows.

The moral is that effort devoted to collecting relevant information about a handful of potential customers and making an offer tailored to their particular requirements is usually more cost effective than making vague promises to the world at large.

Walking up and down streets looking at shops and houses may seem a waste of time. But it is one of the methods used by professional researchers to identify "target" customers for their clients.

The researchers are trained to look out for such details as the age and type of cars parked, quality of exterior decoration, type of garden etc, to build up a social and economic profile of the occupants. This is augmented by investigation into published statistics such as census reports, electoral registers and directories. Surveys of retailers, dealers, offices and even factories can be made by a similar combination of systematic observation and desk research.

Another valuable marketing exercise is a scrutiny of competitors' operations. Melyvn Greene, a consultant specializing in hotel marketing, always recommends that his clients stay at rival establishments and compare facilities with their own.

Hoteliers often react with horror at first to the suggestion that they embark on "spying" missions at every opportunity. But, as Mr Greene points out, such sorties can widen the market by attracting new custom and so bring advantages all round.

One of Mr Greene's clients, for instance found that their hotel had the only large ground floor room in the district which could take heavy loads. This made the hotel particularly suitable for exhibitions of industrial equipment.

Another discovered that although all the competitor's rooms had private bathroooms, none had showers. A third thought that their prices for business functions were higher that all the competition. They then found that the higer charge applied onlt to food and not to wine and spirits.

Making contact is much easier once armed with the names and addresses of potential customers together with points about the product which are likely to be of particular interest to them. A short letter inviting the recipient to telephone is probably the most economical method for the non-professional sales person – particularly if it is personally addressed to the correct individual (few people can ignore their own name).

New technology has brought down the costs of not only addressing individuals but also to adjusting the contents of a business letter. In *Industrial Marketing Digest*, the editor, Frederick Polhill, describes how a newly acquired computer is enabling his company to add a personally addressed message to renewal invoices going out to subscribers.

"We can and do address the message part of the notice to 'Dear Mr Jones' or, if I know the subscriber well enough, 'Dear John'," says Mr Polhill.

continued on page 30

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CRICKET

Shame is the spur for ailing Englishmen as they take turn for better

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Faisalabad

Most of the England players who were ailing on Wednesday had taken a turn for the better yesterday. Only Lamb had not, and he is already out in the second Test match, in which England, with seven first innings wickets in hand, trail Pakistan by 216 runs. Willis has had his first meal for some time, though his chances of being fit for the third and last Test, starting in Lahore on Monday, are no better than fair.

In Willis's absence, Gower took yestersay's Press conference with a certain sardonic humour, that is when the questions asked for it. Referring to the team's morale as they took the field on Monday morning, under fire and under strength, he said: "We still have a sense of pride left in us." The team had no intention of "letting the last two weeks of the tour slip away."

If he appeared to be finding captaincy easier than on the other occasion that he led England – against Pakistan at Lord's in 1982, that, he said, was for the obvious reason that he was now a more experienced cricketer. He had, even so, enjoyed the Lord's match. England's current attack, although it consists of only four regular bowlers (Dilley, Foster, Cook and Marks) as against the five he had before (Botham, Jackman, Pringle, Ian Greig and Hemmings) has provided him, in a sense, with more scope, because of the presence of two spinners. Selectors please note.

No one, even now, is "one hundred per cent fit". The team will know to be careful, in future, about this English water they have been drinking. They had something like 750 litres of it flown out, if you please, especially for use in Faisalabad. On the first day Dilley was really not at all well, but his stout effort reflected, as well as anything, the mood of the party, which could be described as subdued yet militant. It is not so much that fame as shame is the spur.

The last time any England team was so beset, at any rate by illness, must have been in Bombay in 1964, when they took the field with the only 11 men available and were down to 10 by teatime on the first day, Mickey Stewart having retired with dysentry. Barrington had broken a finger; Edrich, Sharpe and Mortimore all had the traditional complaint, two of them badly enough to be in hospital. Titmus found himself batting at No. 5 followed by Binks, the wicketkeeper, and the bowlers. In England's second innings things were desperate enough for Binks to have to open with Bolus – and they added 125 together in what was not a particularly high-scoring match. Because of the way everyone helped the common cause, it was from England's point of view an eminently satisfying match".

Gatting: took his chance

This latest bout of illness and injury gave Gatting his chance and he took it well. I still have high hopes for him as an England player, but not batting at No6 as he has in most of his Test Matches. With only a longish tail to follow, that is the most difficult place of all from which to become established as a ba tsman, by coming in first here, and playing his strokes, he had a physiological impact on the game and the series which a stonewaller could never have done.

Thank goodness for the rest day! Everyone needed it, not only the infurm and not least the umpires. Because the television people in Ausralia think it breaks up the narrative, they standout against having one, usually with success. But here, the trail wags the kangaeroo. Not long ago, when the free day would almost always have been a Sunday as many as a dozen of the players, so long as there were fit, might have been seen on the golf course, whatever the temperature and however rough the greens in Lahore. Last Sunday, when the England side had a free afternon and the best course in Pakistan was just down the road there was not a cricketer to be seen.

I can remember days when they would have been waving from fairway to fairway, a good many of them playing extemely well. In Australia, for example, in the Fifties and for much of the Sixties there were seldom fewer than six or seven with single figures handicaps. The best of them, I suppose, were Dexter, Graveney, Milton, Barrington, Hutton, Cowdrey, Compton, Bedser and Brown, a team good enough to have got through several rounds of the Halford Hewett. No, more often than not, the players have their videos and television sets, their collection of Tapes, room service and huge hotels like luxury rabbit warrens, with swimming polls lie blue lagoons.

It is a pity that when more people than ever before are playing golf, fewer cricketers are doing so.

Walsh to sign

The Jamaican pace bowler, Courtney Walsh, aged 22, is to join Gloucestershire on a full contract. By offering him terms for both championship and one-day cricket, Gloucestershire beat off a rival offer from Northamptonshire. Walsh, of the Northumberland club, Tynedale, will not be able to play championship cricket if the Pakistan captain, Zaheer Abbas, is in the side.

Dias fit to return for second Test

Colombo – Roy Dias, the vice-captain, is expected to return o Sri Lanka's team for the second Test match against New Zealand starting at the Sinhalese Sports Ground here today. Dias missed the first Test, which New Zealand won by 165 runs on Wednesday, after being hit in the face during practice; but he confirmed his fitness yesterday.

Dias will bat at No 3 and should strengthen the batting which failed so miserably in the second innings of the first Test. Del Mel, who missed the match because of injury, is still unfit and Rumesh Ratnayake has dropped out after tearing a shoulder muscle in his bowling arm.

As a result of the demonstrations which followed Sri Lanka's defeat at Kandy – stones and bottles were thrown at the home dressing room and tear gas was used by police to disperse the crowd – security has been tightened for both teams. The Sri Lankans kept off the main road from Kandy and arrived in Colombo on Wednesday night under armed escort. Armed police were posted at the New Zealanders' hotel in Kandy and accompanied their bus to Colombo yesterday.

Botham said to be comfortable

Ian Botham had an exploratory operation on his damaged left knee in Birmingham yesterday. The 28-year-old England all-rounder, who was forced to return home from the tour of Pakistan because of the injury, underwent the operation at Northfield Royal Orthopaedic Hospital and a spokesman said that he was as comfortable as could be expected.

Botham, who is likely to leave hospital today, had earlier been examined by the orthopaedic surgeon, Roy Pearson, who performed a career-saving operation on England's captain Bob Willis in 1981.

Lancashire look for new ground

Lancashire are looking for a new venue for one of their championship games in 1965 after dropping Stanley Park, Blackpool from their fixture list. The county club are angry about Blackpool Cricket Club's decision to stage a joint testimonial game in July for Geoff Boycott and Ian Botham. Lancashire claim they were not consulted and are hoping to find another ground in the west of the county to replace Blackpool.

Lancashire have signed Alan Ormrod from Worcestershire and David Varey and David Makinson from Cambridge University.

More cricket, Page 27

ATHLETICS

Looking into the distance: de Castella has the Olympic gold medal fixed firmly in his sights.

Early bird wakes up to the dawning of an era

Robert de Castella could be described as the most successful product of the jogging boom. Twelve years ago his father decided that middle age could be best repulsed by an early morning run. "He thought it was a good idea that his son accompany him at 6.30, which I thought was a terrible idea," the world marathon champion reflects. "I didn't so much hate the running as getting up and having to do it."

The grandson of a Franco-Swiss immigrant to Melbourne soon came to terms with "having to do it", and the dedication to daily training has made the sturdy Australian the most consistent marathon runner in the world. "Deek", as he is known to the marathon fraternity (his wife frowns at the nickname), is all things that the British connect with an Australian sportsman. He is lean, suntanned, moustachioed and genial. But it became evident over lunch with him in London this week that de Castella also thinks hard.

His short stay in Britain, with his wife, Gaylene and five months old daughter, Krista, is the result of some hard thinking about how he might win the world cross country championship in New York on Sunday week. In last year's championship in Gateshead, he flew directly from the Australian summer, and finished sixth on a muddy, switchback course, a tremendous achievement for a marathon runner

But this year's championship is at Meadowlands, a horse-race course just outside New York. The flat runnig will give de Castella what he calls a "a slim chance of winning". Shaking the jetlag of a 20-hour flight out of his legs well beforehand will increase that chance. So he is in Britain for two warm-up races

Steve Jones, a Welshman, gave him a rude welcome last Saturday. De Castella guested in a representative match in Portsmouth, and Jones beat him by about 200 metres over a muddy course. The next race is at Moss Bank Park, Bolton, on Sunday, against Dave Lewis and Steve Kenyon, who will provide more good opposition. Then he is off to New York for the only event of any importance to him between his victory in the world championship marathon in Helsinki last August, and the Olympic marathon in Los Angeles

He is preparing for a "big leap forward" which could take him down to around 2hr 07mins for the marathon. Forget the nonsense about the imminent two-hour marathon. That is not going to happen for along time. The world best (there are no official records due to variation in road courses) is 2hr 08mins 13sec by Alberto Salazar of the United States, set three year ago in New York, but de Castella, among others, is suspicious that the course was short. The Australian then ran 2hr 08mins 18sec in Fukuoka in 1981, projecting him to the forefront of his event, and last April beat the previously undefeated Salazar in the Rotterdam marathon. De Castella confirmed his position at the top with victory in the world chamionships in Helsinki.

He is now trying to reproduce the circumstances which led to his improvement in 1981. He had been tenth in the Moscow Olympics, then eighth in 2hr 10min 44sec in the Fukuoka race in 1980. He did not run a marathon on training and shorter races, then reduced his best by more than two minutes. "If you want to make a big leap forward, you have to take somewhat radical approach to marathon running."

His job and geographical location complement his aspirations. A biophysics graduate, he works part-time at the Institute for Sport in Canberra, but emphasizes that anything he learns in the laboratory about athletes is of secondary value to his own experience. "I rely on my own judgement more than what a set of instruments is telling me." Living in Australia, he says, he is free from the temptation to over-race, which happens to many Europeans and Americans exposed to regular top class compeititon and zealous agents.

He has ignored the umpteen lncratrive offers to race a marathon before Los Angeles. "I'm not prepared to jeopardize my chances at the Games for any short-term financial gain or prestige." With that uncompromising attitude his opponents know he is the man to beat in Los Angeles and possibly in New York as well.

Pat Butcher

CYCLING

Jogging helps Kelly to his treble

From John Wilcockson, Nice

Sean Kelly, the taciturn Irish cyclist, claimed yesterday that his success on Wednesday was easily the best of his three consecutive Paris-Nice wins.

"I came into this race with 3,000 fewer kilometres of training than in previous years," he said. "The weather was bad in Ireland during January, and I did more jogging than cycling. I did not expect to be on form for Paris-Nice.

"My sprint win on the second stage gave me some confidence, but Bernard Hinault was very strong, particularly on the Mont Ventoux stage. I was just hanging on for the first half of that climb, and if Robert Millar had continued with his initial attack I would probably have been dropped."

Millar, the Scottish climber, looked a possible winner when he took the race lead last Sunday, and he was unlucky to lose the white jersey after the incident with shipyard demonstrators on Monday. The two minutes 18 seconds that Millar lost then finally cost him third place overall. But to finish only 10 seconds behinbd Hinault on the final time trial was a fine achievement by the Glasgow rider, probably one of the best of his career.

Kelly and the second-placed Stephen Roche were untouchable in the race for final victory, a whole minute ahead of Hinault. The French star said: "I'm pleased enough with third place, as my only ambition this year is to win the Tour de France for a fifth time."

Unusually, this week's Paris-Nice proved something of a dress rehearsal for the Tour de France. Kelly, Roche, Hinault and Millar will all be doing battle in July, as will the Australian, Phil Anderson, fifth in the Paris-Nice.

LACROSSE

England chance three changes

England make three changes to their defence tomorrow for the home international match against Wales at Liverpool (Peter Tatlow writes). They are trying out players for an American tour in September and Wales, led by a skilful tactician in Judy Nairn could upset England's unbeaten record. England have brought into defence Jo Phelps, Fiona Moore and Liz Bishop.

ENGLAND: J Gulbride, J Emerson, J Phelps, J Liversedge, P Mitchell, L Tobin, A McGinn, C Purkhardt, S Wilson, L Richardson, F Moore, L Bishop

WALES (from): J Nairn, S Carden, N Bolton, E Ellis, P Garnons-Williams, V Jones, V Baxter, J Land, J Tomley, R Lloyd, S Arrowsmith, V Jolley, J Bamford, T Bryden.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL

Maxwell goes to Treasury for guidance over Derby

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The link between Derby County and Robert Maxwell has not yet been severed. The publisher is today to seek advice from John Moore, the financial secretary to the Treasury, and discuss a new survival plan for the ailing second division club that would satisfy the Inland Revenue.

Mr Maxwell will be accompanied at the meeting by Stuart Webb, Derby's chief executive, as well as Tom Pendry and Jim Lester, the chairman and secretary of the all-party parliamentary football committee. Mr Webb said yesterday that it would probably be too optimistic to expect a new package to be put forward before the weekend.

He added: "It is more likely that we will have to ask for a 21-day adjournment when the winding-up order is presented in the High Court on Monday. Mr Maxwell has asked me to keep him in close touch with the developments and has assured me that he will back us to the hilt."

Mr Maxwell withdrew from the rescue operation on Wednesday after his offer to pay 70 per cent of Derby's tax debts was refused by a High Court judge. He may have changed his mind but Graham Kelly, the secretary of the Cannon League, said that he was still "baffled by all the court activity this week".

Mr Kelly insisted: "Clubs have a duty to prove their long-term commitment to football by honouring in full their debts to the Inland Revenue. That was the case with Charlton and it is the case with Derby. It is not the League's fault that these clubs have got into debt.

"All we are doing is enforcing the decision of the League management committee, which has been clear since February 8. It says that the Inland Revenue should receive 100p in the pound, Football League creditors 70p and everybody else 60p". He added that Mr Maxwell's original offer "never stood a chance of being accepted".

"Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent".

But Mr Pendry, Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde, is aware that if Derby and the taxmen fail to reach agreement, "a number of clubs that are on the brink will be in terrible trouble. We will ask the Treasury ministers to consider the consequences because we are anxious to protect football".

"The Inland Revenue will get nothing if Derby wound up and 70p in the pound if it continues in business. It is a nonsense for the British taxpayer if this goes through". Nor is that all. The structure of the League, rocked by series of financial earthquakes, would begin to totter once one of the 92 bricks is pulled out of the pile.

Mr Justice Davies, who presided over Charlton Athletic's case, will again be the game's legal referee on Monday. On his verdict rests Derby's individual fate, the continuing support of other clubs of sponsors, and particularly of banks.

If Derby are expelled, their results so far this season would be declared void and Sheffield Wednesday would suddenly find themselves more strongly placed than at present. Chelsea, currently ahead of them on goal difference. Carlisle United, Grimsby Town and Charlton, ironically, would be the unfortunate quartet who would have nothing to show for beating Derby at home and away.

The table below gives, from left to right, clubs, current points, amended points, current position, amended position.

Chelsea	62	56	1	2
*Sheffield W	62	61	2	1
*Newcastle	56	55	3	3
*Manchester C	56	55	4	4
Carlisle	56	50	5	5
Grimsby	58	50	6	6
Blackburn	51	47	7	7
Charlton	46	40	8	9
*Leeds	43	42	9	8
*Brighton	41	38	10	11
Huddersfield	40	36	11	12
*Shrewsbury	39	38	12	10
*Portsmouth	38	35	13	14
*Cardiff	38	35	14	15
*Middlesbrough	36	36	15	13
Oldham	36	33	16	18
*Barnsley	36	33	17	17
*Fulham	35	34	18	16
*Crystal P	32	32	19	19
Swansea	21	16	21	20
Cambridge	24	14	22	21

*Outstanding fixture against Derby.

Blissett: few goals

Blissett may leave Milan

By Peter Ball

Luther Blissett's unhappy sojourn in Italy appears to be nearing its end. Reports from Milan yesterday said that AC Milan had placed the English international forward on the transfer list

The move was not entirely unexpected. Blissett's direct style has not been an immediate success against the tighter defences prevelent in Italy. So far, he has scored three times in 22 games for Milan.

Last night, however, Blissett had not been informed by the club that a parting of the ways was imminent. He knew only what had appeared in the Milan newspapers that morning. "If they have decided that," he said, "all I can do is keep on playing as long as they keep picking me. But no one has said anything to me about it."

Blissett said he would not be interested in moving to another Italian club, preferring to return to England.

Watford, who have a buy-back clause in Blissetts contract, would undoubtedly be his first choice. "Of course I would like to go back there," he said. "I have very happy memories of Watford, and I still have a geat feeling for the club. But Milan would obviously want to recoup some of the transfer fee they paid for me, and whether Watford could afford it is another matter."

Graham Taylor, the Watford manager, was known to be interested in re-signing Blissett earlier in the season, but although Watford still have at least part of the £1m they received from Milan available, the success of the scoring partnership of Johnston and Reilly makes the acquisition of a forward a less pressing need.

Feared pair resume for Liverpool

By Clive White

Woe betide Southampton, Manchester United, Everton or anyone else interested in disputing honours with Liverpool this season. Ian Rush, the league's leading goalscorer, was pronounced fit yesterday from groin trouble to resume with Dalglish the most feared partnership in British football at the Dell tonight.

It will be the first time since Dalglish fractured his cheekbone 11 weeks ago that the pair have started a match together. Their return could not have been better timed to deal with the menace Liverpool face at home and abroad during the next 10 days when they intend to see off the opposition in three competitions. They start tonight, by trying to put five points of daylight between them and Manchester United.

Southampton may possibly be in two minds. They have some unfinished business with Sheffield Wednesday in an FA Cup sixth round replay at the Dell on Tuesday, and as Graham Taylor, the Watford manager, said the other day, it is impossible not to dwell on the Cup when those twin towers come into view.

Joe Fagan, the Liverpool manager, has not yet decided on how he means to extract three points from this game. He has a variety of permutations involving any three players from five – Rush, Robinson, Dalglish, Johnson, and Whelan. A successful perm tonight could last through the next nine days, which includes the return leg of the European Cup quarter-final with Benfica in Lisbon, and, more preciously, Merseyside's Milk Cup Final with Everton at Wembley, on Sunday week.

Albion sign two new players

West Bromwich Albion's new manager, Johnny Giles, yesterday made his first moves in the transfer market by signing the midfield player Tony Grealish from Brighton and the winger Steve Hunt from Coventry City. Albion's total investment was in the region of £175,000, with Coventry claiming £100,000 of that figure for Hunt. The signings were completed in time for the players to be available to face Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane tomorrow.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS CUP DRAW: Quarter – final: Scunthorpe United v Sheffield United; Doncaster Rovers v Burnley; Hull City v Preston; Tranmere Rovers v Crewe Alexander; Bournemouth v Wrexham; Southend United v Bristol Rovers; Millwall v Swindon Town; Plymouth Argyle v Brentford or Exeter City. Ties to be played week beginning March 19.

Hope for Leamington

By Paul Newman

AP Leamington, who are having to leave their Windmill Ground because the owners want to sell it for development, hope to be given another year there. Automotive Products, the owners, originally wanted Leamington to move at the end of this season, but planning permission to develop the ground has not yet been granted and the company may allow the Southern League club to stay for one more season.

Leamington plan to move to a council-owned ground elsewhere in the town but would be hard pressed to bring the facilities there up to Southern League standard in time for the start of next season. The club intend to spend £100,000 on the ground and on moving facilities, including floodlights, from the Windmill. The council have their own plans to develop the stadium – in conjunction with the football ground – but have no funds currently available.

Because of the uncertainty over their future, Leamington have formally resigned from the Southern League, although the resignation will be withdrawn if they are allowed to remain at the Windmill. The club have yet to decide which league they will apply to join if they have to leave the ground at the end of the season.

Leamington's problems have coincided with two successful seasons on the pitch. Last year they won the Southern League championship and this season, although their league form has been indifferent, they are through to the Southern League Cup final and the quarter-finals of the FA Trophy, in which they entertain Bangor City tomorrow.

● David Hargreaves, Accrington Stanley's prolific marksman, has passed another landmark by scoring his 300th goal for the North West Counties League club in only his 312th appearance.

RUGBY UNION: BUILD-UP TO FIVE NATIONS CHAMPIONSHIP FINALE

Life after death is sweet for a pessimist

When the 1983 British Lions tour to New Zealand was over and the international series lost 4-0, Jim Telfer, their coach, was asked about his plans for his future involvement in rugby. "Is there a life after death?" Telfer replied. With Scotland assured of the triple crown and standing on the verge of their first grand slam since 1925, Telfer can now answer his own question in the affirmative.

It is entirely typical of the man that he should have taken defeat in New Zealand so personally: "I accept full responsibility," he said then. "I've failed." Eight months later he does not deviate from that view: "It's the nature of sport that the person in charge of a group, whether it is the coach of a rugby team, the manager of a football club or whatever, his head is the one to fall."

As a player Telfer was a hard, driving back row forward who would never spare himself. Diplomacy was not his strong point: in 1966, on another Lions tour when the series was lost 4-0, as captain for the day at Canterbury he told the post-match assembly: "We are not going to say the game today was dirty because every game in New Zealand has been dirty, but we have finished playing open rugby." In 1968, playing for the Lions against Northern Transval he took every kind of physical assault and fefused to leave the field.

His complete honesty and devotion to the game have won him admirers up and down Britain. He has mellowed since his playing days yet he remains a hard man to know. Every so often the hint of a smile creeps to his lips and then disappears as if ashamed of having been caught, but if Scotland beat France he will be entitled to the most outrageous *grin* he can *muster*.

Telfer, who remains his country's most capped No 8, made the first of 25 appearances for Scotland as a raw 23-year-old from Melrose in 1964, against France. When he finished playing he progressed up the coaching ladder and was in charge of the B team which, in 1979, ended a long run of French success at that level. He became national coach the following year, the year Scotland were beaten 30-18 by England, who were en route to the grand slam.

"We were pretty low then. It was my job to tell the players that we are as good as the opposition, to stop them feeling conditioned to failure. We worked on our weaknesses. We start off at a slight disadvantage because the players are not used to top class rugby every week. They have to rise to the occasion more than other countries and it is my job to get them to 'peak' four times a season.

"Only one or two clubs in Scotland could match the top English or Welsh teams so I work on the attitude and commitment of players. We try to cover our faults by having plenty of enthusiasm. You can never substitute enthusiasm for skill, but this current side has developed together and has benefited greately from touring together, to France (in 1980), to New Zealand (1981) and Australia (1982) and eight of them were Lions."

It seems appropriate that Telfer, before his present appointment as deputy headmaster at Deans Community High School in Livingston, West Lothian, should have taught chemistry. It is a subject much favoured, in the metaphoric sense, by coaches. "Rugby is an inexact science," Telfer says. "There are areas I would still like to work on, there are basic skills which teams lack – quick handling, fast passing from scrum halves, the ability to kick with both feet."

As a confirmed pessimist, Telfer still finds it hard to believe that Scotland have strung together three successive wins in the same season. The long-term effects of that success he regards as problematic and dependent upon the lessons learned from this season by the game's administrators. During his four years at the helm, Telfer has developed Scotland as a rucking side, a style he would like to see repeated at lower levels.

Five years ago he produced a paper for the SRU, encouraging athleticism in all forwards, not merely the loose trio, which the union accepted. "But unless the whole country does it – and that is difficult to legislate for – we won't see the full effect of a national pattern of play. Scotland is just a small place. As far as the national side is concerned, we pick from about ten clubs. We can't afford to have different styles of play." Win or lose at Murrayfield, Telfer has achieved two things this season: he has helped his players to a tangible reward for their considerable efforts – which two generatons failed to find – and he has restored his own credibility (which I susupect his own countrymen never doubted). Even if Scotland beat France on Saturday he will not be entirely happy – no game is that perfect – but there will be many who will be happy for him.

David Hands

The way ahead: Telfer points the direction Scotland should take against France

The lock who came in from the cold

By David Hands Rugby Correspondent

With their penchant for the unexpected, France have recalled the lock, Haget, aged 34, to play against Scotland in the grand slam match at Murrayfield tomorrow. He takes the place of Erbani, who was forced to drop out of the team before they left Paris yesterday, after running a temperature all week.

It is far from a simple switch. Erbani, who was outstanding against England earlier this month, has been playing flanker and his pace now goes to Joinel. Orso drops back from second row to No 8, the position in which he plays for his club, Nice, and Haget will partner Condom.

Haget, a croupier from Biarritz, played 14 times for France between 1975 and 1980.

Lacans, the Béziers flanker, capped five times, joins the French replacements, but the amendment to the side would appear to favour Scotland, despite Haget's reputation as a lucky mascot. Erbani won some very clean lineout ball against England, as well as playing an effective game in the loose.

Both countries trained yesterday, France in Paris and Scotland at Murryfield, while England met at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, in preparation for their game with Wales at Twickenham.

Hare, the Leicester full back, trained with two fingers of his left hand heavily strapped, but all members of the squad took a full part in the proceedings. Wheeler, the captain, acknowledging that nfeither side would be affected by the tension associated with championship deciders or triple crown matches: "Wales have shown this year that they want to move the ball and have built a side around Dacey, who is one of the most improved players in the four home nations."

Wheeler continued: "It would be fairly small-minded of both countries if we went out there to play a tight game." To play a fluid game, of course, requires good possession, and England spent some time yesterday on their scrummaging. The final touches at the lineout an area of weakness all season, will be made at final training this morning.

Tour by NZ schools

New Zealand will make their first schools rugby tour of Britain and Ireland in December. The 14-match tour includes one game in the Netherlands with five in England, three in Wales and Ireland and two in Scotland. Douggie Harrison, the English Schools Rugby Union president, said that the tour would start on December 4 and that he expected Australia to visit Britain next year.

The ESRU have received further backing from Phillips Petroleum, who will also support the New Zealand tour in England. The company's backing will continue to help the England under 18 and under 16 groups this season. The senior group play Wales (April 11), Ireland (April 14) and France (April 21). The under 16's meet the Netherlands (March 25), Portugal (April 4) and finish their campaign with a three-match tour of Italy.

The England under-18 squad have been selected, following Saturday's final trial at Nottingham. The 25 players will meet at Mill Hill for training, which will include a match against Rosslyn Park colts on Sunday week. Three players who have international aspirations will be playing in the Rosslyn Park Colts' side: P. Hamer (Lancaster RGS), T. Oulton (Ampleforth) and T. Jones (Cranleigh).

ENGLAND 18 GROUP: A Hoggs (Cranleigh), I McFarlane (Lancaster RGS), W Carling (Sedbergh), J Priestley (Bradford GS), R Bennett (Bristol Cathedral), A Buzza (Redruth), J Seddo (London Oratory), N Banbury (Arnold Hill CS), D Haley (John Wilmott, Sutton Coldfield), R Hunt (Trent College), S Bryant (Sharborne), A Blackmore (Bedminster Down), D Hay (Lyndhurst, Gateshead), M Sweatt (Sutton HS, Plymouth), J Wilby (QEGS, Wakefield). Replacements: P Hamer (Lancaster RGS), N Smith (Cranleigh), D Ellington (Kirkbie Kendal), G Sephton (Cowley), P Thompson (Ampleforth), M Upex (Netherhall), P Whitehurst (Hallcross CS).

ENGLAND 16 GROUP: M Appleson (Flying Hall), M Tomney (Wickersley CS) D Gardiner (Nottingham HS), I Smith (Wellsway, Keynsham), S Harston (St George's, Harpenden), M Tombs (Malvern Hall), A Kardooni (Sherborne), M Rogan (Bablake), D Brown (Stepney Green), R Hubbard (Verulam), D West (Ashby GS), R Acland (Sir Charles Lucas), M Harris (St Josephs Academy), S Boyle (North Leamington), J Burroughs (Brighton College). Replacements: A Turton (Kettlethorpe HS), W Roxby (The Grange, Durham), M Hyde (Foxhills CS), J Bamsey (Broadoak CS), C Jagoe (Oakland CS), D Hendry (Loughborough GS).

● Andy Dun, the Wasps captain, who makes his England debut against Wales tomorrow, has failed to win a place in the Gloucestershire team which meets Somerset in the final of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn-EMI, at Twickenham on March 31.

TEAM: P Cue; A Morley, R Knibbs, S Hogg (all Bristol), R Mogg (Gloucester); S Barnes, P Harding (both Bristol); M Preedy, S Mills, P Blackaway, J Fidler, J Orwin, J Gadd (Gloucester), B Hesford (Bristol), M Rafter (Bristol, captain).

Cranleigh's revenge

Schools Rugby by Michael Stevenson

Cranleigh have lost only three of their 14 matches this season, being beaten by **Epsom, Wellington,** and **Radley**. Last season, **Dulwich**, who were coached by the Surrey cricketer, Roger Knight, beat Cranleigh comfortably, but after Knight had moved to Cranleigh, the result was reversed, 10-8, through a late penalty.

West Park had a busy weekend; on Saturday, in the Herefordshire Sevens, they went out in the quarter-finals to **Monmouth**, the eventual winners, and on Sunday retained the winners' trophy at Mount St. Mary's College Invitation Sevens, beating QUEGS Wakefield, 20-6 in the final. On Wednesday, they met **Winstanley College**, in the semi-final of the Manchester Schools' Cup. After a fiercely contested and scoreless first half, Cheetham's penalty for Winstanley was countered by a fine 35-yard run-in by Atherton, whose try was converted by Quinn to give West Park victory 6-3.

ROWING

Cambridge in wind of change

By Jim Railton

As doubts over one of Cambridge's Boat Race crew eased yesterday, they were promptly raised over another. John Kinsella, who was rested for most of Wednesday, was back in the stroke seat for Cambridge's short paddle as dusk approached, but their second ace, John Garrett, was missing from the engine room with a chill. He should, however, be back for today's final practice to dispel any fears.

Garrett was substituted by the national squad oarsman John McGowan. Oxford has dismissed their substitutes on Wednesday when Long was declared fit.

In the bitter cold of the Tideway, where there was a sharp east wind, yesterday morning was one of rehearsals for the crews.

Oxford on a slacker tide were marginally faster off the stake-boat. They were certainly wide awake, exploring 42 strokes a minute and at timess looking more purposeful than Wednesday's spectacular lift-offs.

On a later tide, Cambridge were more sedate, reaching 38 strokes in the first minute. But in a two-minute row off the stake-boat, Cambridge just had half a length over their reserve, Goldie, which is more heartening news for the reserve crew than the Blue boat.

OXFORD: *R C Clay (Eton and New College); C L B Long (St Paul and Oriel); J A G H Stewart (Harrow and Pembroke); D M Rose (Queensland University and Balliol); *W M Evans (Queen's University, Canada, and University); *G R D Jones (Sydney University and New College); *W J Lang (Wallingford and Magdalen); *J M Evans (Princeton and University); stroke; S Lesser (Princeton and Magdalen), cox.

CAMBRIDGE: A Reynolds (Imperial College and Pembroke), bow; *A R Knight (Hampton and Clare); *S W Berger (Dartmouth College, USA and Trinity); C A D Barnard (Lakefield CS, Canada, and Robinson); *J L Garrett (Shewsbury and St John's); J Pritchard (St Clement Dane's and Robinson); *E M D Pearson (King's Canterbury, and Jesus); J D Kinsella (Bedford Modern and St Catharine's), stroke; D Hobson (Belle View, Bradford, and Christ's) cox.

*A Blue

St Edward's School won the Schools Head of the River race yesterday by an impressive 10-second margin over Shrewsbury School.

RESULTS: Eights: 1, St Edward's 7min38.4sec; 2, Shrewsbury 7:48; 3, Shiplake 7:49.8; 4, Pangbourne 7:50.4; 5, King's Canterbury and Eton 7:54.3; 7, Hampton 7:54.3; 8, St Paul's 7:57.1; 9, Eton 7:58.4; 10, Oundle 7:58.8; 11, Bedford 8:1.6; 12, Bam Elmes 8:3.8; 13, Sir William Borlase 8:14.4; 14, Latymer Upper 8:5.2; 15, Shrewbury 'B' 8:16.2. Fours: Winchester 8:51.1.

RACKETS

Begg and Green are champions

Peter Begg and Christopher Green defeated Julian Snow and Gerard Parsons 15-5, 8-15, 15-1, 16-13, 15-8, in the open doubles championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at Queen's Club yesterday (William Stephens writes).

The experienced partnership of Begg and Green took an early lead but Snow and Parsons gained temporary control and won the second game. Begg and Green reasserted their authority to win the next three

GOLF

A little luck and a little magic

By John Hennessy

The Avia Women's Foursomes tournament came to an exciting climax at the Berkshire yesterday. The experienced hands of Belle Robertson and Mary McKenna needed to play the last two holes on the Red course in par figures to hold off the thrust of two young pretenders, Laura Davies, a 20-year-old Surrey player, and Sarah Duhig of Kent, who will be 18 tomorrow.

They contrived to do this with a little bit of luck for Miss McKenna on the 17th and a little bit of magic from Mrs Robertson on the 18th. Had they dropped a shot the two pair would have been level on 299 (seven over par) and the younger pair would have won on the better last round. The winners yesterday took 71 (two under par) over the Blue course and 79 (six over) over the Red, runners-up 69 and 77.

This fascinating finish was set up by the magnificent 69 over the Blue by Miss Davies and Miss Duhig. Everything slotted immediately into place for them and when that condition is harnessed to Miss Duhig's solid hitting and Miss Davies' prodigious length nearly all things are possible.

The Red course, however, presents greater complexities on the greens than the Blue. And this, coupled with a return to Arctic temperatures, lifted the scores in the afternoon. It almost seemed that the final may be crystalized in the crisp analysis that the winners beat the runners-up by four three-putts to five, such were the agonies suffered with the putter.

Miss Daies and Miss Duhig opened with three putts on the first two holes, which meant that they languished five strokes behind the leaders, who had still to leave the clubhouse. But Mrs Robertson and Miss McKenna, when their turn came, were even more at odds with the course. Not once were they able to fashion a birdie in the final round.

Miss Davies, meanwhile, was atacking the course on the even holes and she opened the way for a birdie on six (286 yds) with a drive of extraordinary power, faded round the trees and not that much short of the green. She was then woefully short with her putt on the eighth, chipped instead for a birdie on the next and shared three putts with Miss Duhig on the 10th from seven feet, and the 12th.

Mrs Robertson and Miss McKenna had one stroke to spare from that point, and it vanished at the 16th, when Miss McKenna missed the green. But when the moment of truth came on the difficult short 18th, after Miss McKenna had got away with a thinned pitch shot to the 17th, Mrs Robertson hit a splendid four-iron to 15 feet.

FINAL SCORES: 298: M McKenna and B Robertson 73, 75, 71, 79. 299: L Davies and J Duhig 77, 76, 69, 77. 304: C Walts and B New 77, 75, 79, 73; V Thomas and M Rawlings 74, 76, 74, 80. 307: N McCormack and P Johnson 78, 80, 72, 77. 312: J Thornhill and J Nicolson 77, 80, 78, 77. 315: L Bayman and M Madill 83, 78, 75, 79; D Bailey and H Kaye 80, 79, 75, 81. 317: W Aitken and C Hourihane 77, 79, 79, 82. 318: W Wooldridge and S Prosser 80, 79, 78, 81. 324: A Uzielli and E Boatman 77, 80, 82, 85. 337: S Barber and G Beasley 82, 79, 90, 86.

Oxford can end their losing streak

By Nicholas Keith

The ninety-eigth golf match between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge at Sunningdale today and tomorrow promises to be more closely fought and of a higer standard than for many years. Oxford believe that they have the team to end a losing streak of three matches and edge a little closer to Cambridge, who have won 53 times, with five halved.

Oxford's hopes are pinned on their top half, which includes five former Blues and two formidable post-graduates, Guy Wuollet and David Patterson. Wuollet is an American from Purdue University who has played to a handicap of plus one and has scored a 66 over the Southfield course this season. Playing top, he has won 12 singles for the university.

In the run-up to Sunningdale, Oxford have beaten clubs such as Royal Mid Surrey, Woking, Moor Park, Royal Porthcawl, Huntercombe and the Berkshire, "none of whom have been beaten by any Oxford side since the early 1970s," according to *their* captain, Alan Hodson. He reckons that their record of 13 wins, two halves and 16 defeats in the year is the best for two decades.

Cambridge know all about Oxford's good form and the post-graduates, whom they refer to as "foreign freshmen". However, they point to their own strength in depth, with Andy Edmond, the heroic winner of the President's Putter in January against Ted Dexter, among seven old Blues. He and Simon Twigden, the captain, are winning their third blues.

Their record against the clubs is outstanding, with only two defeats (against Addington and Notts) and two halves (against Walton Heath and the Berkshire) in 17 matches

CAMBRIDGE: *S C K Twigden (Mark Rutherford and Selwyn, captain), *T A Wilkinson (Worksop and Trinity), *A G Edmond (Hymers College and Trinity), *J R W Beasley (St Paul's and Magdalene), *D W Johnson (Hurstpierpoint and Magdalene), *R C S Palmer (CCAT and Magdalene), *D I Wilson (Cheltenham and Magdalene), M R A Cox (King Edward VI, Southampton, and Girton), S D Ellis (Tonbridge and Pembroke), D C Meacher (William Ellis and Fitzwilliam).

OXFORD: *A C Hodson (Culford and St Peter's, capt), *M J Dufton Bradford GS and Keble), *I M Lewis (Christ College, Brecon, and Jesus), *A A Barrett-Greene (Malvern and St Edmund Hall), *A Bastianello (Sevenoaks and Oriel), G D Wuollet (Purdue University, US, and New), D J Paterson (Aberdeen University and Linacre), M W M R MacPhee (Edinburgh University and Oriel), S J Norman (John Cleveland College and Merton), D L Rendall (Olchfa and Oriel).

*A Blue

DINNER MATCH: Oxford University 3, Cambridge University 0. R F H Patch (Harrow and Magdalen) and A C Armishaw (Adwick and Hertford) bt A Thomson (St Albans and Queens') and B Bush University of St Andrew's and St Catharine's) 3 and 2; Patch bt Thomson 2 and 1; Armishaw bt Bush 2 and 1.

WEST HILL: Cambridge University Stymies 8, Oxford University Divots 7.

IN BRIEF

BOXING: Noel Quarless, the Liverpool heavyweight, whose contractual problems were cleared up by the British Boxing Board of Control on Wednesday, threw out a challenge to Frank Bruno yesterday, saying: "I would fight him for nothing. I admire him and would love to meet him and, if we did, maybe we would be financially satisfied for life."

Quarless, who will meet a so far unnamed American on promoter Frank Warren's bill at London's Bloomsbury Crest Hotel next Wednesday, has agreed to appear on two of Mike Barrett's shows.

MOTOR RACING: The former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi (Brazil), who retired from Formula One racing three years ago, will be driving in the United States this year, including the Indianapolis 500. He is due to drive in the entire 15-race championship schedule.

YACHTING: With the America's Cup lost to Australia, the Americans have instituted the new Loyalty Cup in New York harbour, starting June 30.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

FOOTBALL

FA CUP: Sixth round replay: Derby County 0, Plymouth Argyle 1.
FIRST DIVISION: Nottinham Forest 1, Everton 0; Norwich City 0, Notts County 1.
THIRD DIVISION: Oxford United 0, Gillingham 1.
ASOCIATE MEMBERS' CUP: Second round: Wrexham 2, Exeter City 0.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr 1, Partick Thistle 5; Morton v Hamilton, postponed.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: East Stirling 1, Stranraer 1; Montrose 1, Stirling Albion 0; Stenhousemuir 4, Queen's Park 2.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final, first leg: Scotland 2, Yugoslavia 1 (at Aberdeen).
AFRICAN NATIONS CUP: Semi-finals, (Bouake, Ivory Coast): Nigeria 2, Egypt 2 (aet; Nigeria won 8-7 on penalties); Cameroon 0, Algeria 0 (aet; Cameroon won 5-4 on penalties).
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Netherlands 6, Denmark 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alvechurch 3, Welling 0; Folkestone 1, Stourbridge 0. Midlands division: Merthyr Tydfil 0, Redditch 2; VS Rugby 4, Milton Keynes 0; Wellingborough 4, Willenhall 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Blackburn 2, Everton 1; Bolton 1, Sheffield United 1; Liverpool 3, Sunderland 2. Second division: Barnsley v Wolverhampton Wanderers, postponed; Huddersfield 3, Wigan 1; Middlesbrough 0, Bradford City 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester 1, Norwich City 1.
BELGIAN: Cup semi-finals 1st leg: Standard Liège 2, Beveren 1; Ghent 3, Lierse 1.
ROMANIAN: Steaua Bucharest 2, Universitatea Craiova 1; Sportul Studenec Bucharest 1, Petrolul Ploesti 2; Dunarea CSU Galati 3, CS Tirgoviste 1; Baia Mare 2, Dinamo Bucharest 2; Olt 4, ASA Tirgu Mures 0; Bihor Oradea 0, Rapid Bucharest 0; Corvinul Hunedoara 2, Politehnica Iasi 0; SC Bacau 0, Arges Pitesti 1; Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 1, Jiul Petrosani 0.
FRENCH: Bastia 1, Metz 0; Bordeaux 1, Brest 1; Lille 1, St Etienne 1; Nancy 2, Lens 0; Nimes 1, Monaco 2; Rennes 1, Auxerre 3; Rouen 2, Nantes 0; Sochaux 2, Paris St Germain 1; Strasbourg 2, Toulon 0; Toulouse 0, Laval 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Widnes 8, Hull Kingston Rovers 17; Wigan 12, Oldham 6.
SECOND DIVISION: Halifax 21, Kent Invicta 16.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 17, Pontypridd 3; Bath 25, Ebbw Vale 18; Glamorgan Wanderers 20, Royal Navy 14; Llanelli 35, South Glamorgan Institute 14; Neath 44, Cross Keys 4.

Maertens fined

Brussels (AP) – The Belgian cyclist Freddy Maertens, has been fined 20,000 francs (about £250) for possession of illegal stimulants in 1979. Jef D'Hondt, the coach of the 1981 world road champion, was fined 8,000 francs (£100).

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Kansas City Kings 101, Atlanta Hawks 93; New Jersey Nets 108, Phoenix Suns 102; Washington Bullets 103, Boston Celtics 99; Denver Nuggets 125, Detroit Pistons 121; Philadelphia 76ers 92, Milwaukee Bucks 91; Dallas Mavericks 105, San Diego Clippers 101.
NATIONAL TROPHY: final: McEwan Gateshead 112 (Campbell 39), Clayton Glass Newcastle 104 (Johnson 40).
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Final: Real Madrid 82, Olimpia Simac Milan 81.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 3, Washington Capitals; New York Rangers 6, Philadelphia Flyers 3; Boston Bruins 4, Detroit Red Wings 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Minnesota North Stars 3; Winnipeg Jets 6, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Buffalo Sabres 4, Calgary Flames 2; Los Angeles Kings 7, Pittsburgh Penguins 6.

FOOTBALL

SPANISH CUP: Quarter-finals, second leg: Las Palmas 3, Castilla 0 (3-2); Real Madrid 3, Coruna 0 (4-2); Osasuna 3, Barcelona 2 (3-6); Athletic Bilbao 2, Sporting Gijón 0 (3-2).
SWISS LEAGUE: Lucerne 0, Servette 3; Young Boys 0, Aarau 1; Lausanne 1, Grasshoppers 1; Wettingen 0, Basle 0; Zurich 3, Vevey 0.
WEST GERMAN CUP: Quarter-final: Hertha Berlin 3, Schalke 04 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Millwall 6, Reading 0.

RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB: Open doubles championship: First round: P F C Begg and C J H Green bt J P Snow and G Parsons (Queen's), 15-5, 8-15, 15-1, 16-13, 15-8; D V Watkins and D Drayson bt T Milligan and P K Ashford (Winchester), 13-15, 15-0, 15-6, 15-2, 15-8; J A N Preen and J S Male bt R Wakely (Marlborough) and W Bristowe, 15-8, 15-11, 15-3, 9-15, 15-12.

BOXING

OSAKA: WBA junior bantomweight championship: Jiro Watanabe (Japan) bt Celso Chavez (Pan), rsf 15th round.

SNOOKER

HUDDERSFIELD: Professional League: A Higgins drew with D Taylor, 5-5.

WEIGHTLIFTING

MINSK: Under 60kg snatch: A Arizov, 138.5kg (world record).

TENNIS

PALM BEACH GARDENS: Virginia Slims tournament: second round: (US unless stated) L Arraya bt A Brown (GB), 6-4, 5-7, 7-5; B Bassett (Can) bt E Inoue (Japan), 7-5, 6-2; B Gadusek bt M Torres, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; V Nelson bt M Jausovec (Yug), 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; I Madruga-Osses (Arg) bt J Klitch, 6-4, 6-1; P Casale bt A Minter (Aus), 6-3, 7-6; C Benjamin bt J Russell, 6-3, 6-2; T Phelps bt A White, 7-6, 6-0; T Mochizuki bt K Rinaldi, 6-3, 6-4; J Golder bt L Forood, 6-1, 6-2; M Maleeva (Bul) bt G Rush, 6-1, 6-4; R Reggi (It) bt P Medrado (Br), 6-3, 6-3.

ROTTERDAM: Grand Prix tournament (US unless stated): First round: J Connors bt B Teacher, 6-3, 7-6. Second round: S Edberg (Swe) bt J Kriek, 6-3, 6-3; K Curren (SA) bt B Gottfried, 6-2, 7-5; M Purcell bt T Smid (Cz), 6-4, 6-0; G Mayer bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 6-3, 6-1.
METZ: Grand prix Tournament: B Krishnan (India) bt P Portes (Fr), 7-5, 2-6, 6-3; I Nastase (Rom) bt T Tulasne (Fr), 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; T Wilkison (US), bt Mitton (SA), 7-6, 6-0; M Mecir (Cz), bt L Pimek (Cz), 6-1, 6-3; B Taroczy (Hung) bt F Segarceanu (Rom), 6-2, 7-5.

GOLF

MUFULIRA: Zambian Open championship: First round (GB unless stated): 68: R Boxall; E Darcy (Ire). 69: B Marchbank; T Horton; D Vaughan. 70: S Keppler; P Brown (Zim); D Jones. 71: J Morgan; R Craig; G Cullen; I Woosnam; B Barnes; K Waters; R Chapman; P Walton (Ire). 72: P Harrison; J Higgins; D Linscott (Ken); M Mackenzie; D Russell. 73: B Gunson; B McDaid (Ire); H Muscroft; M Poxon; M Johnson; J Anderson (Can); D Jagger; O Sellberg (Swe). 74: B Waites; S Martin; P Tembo (Zam); P Cowen; B McColl; S Hesh (US). 75: S Bishop; L Mann; G Stubbington; B Lane; E Murray; A Forsbrand; M Miller; C O'Connor jnr (Ire).

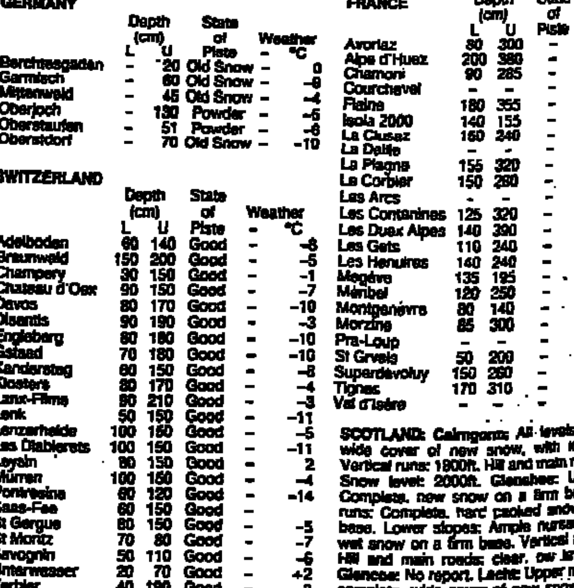
Chinese sail in

China is to be admitted to the International Yacht Racing Union, a spokesman for the National Yachting Association said yesterday. The association's executive committee met in London and also decided that Taiwan, already represented in the association, would continue to compete in international events as the "Chinese Taipei Yachting Association."

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) –	°C
Andermatt	175	275	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	0
North facing slopes excellent							
Andorra	85	165	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	0
Outstanding skiing conditions							
Arosa	120	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Courmayeur	150	270	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	5
Some slush on lower slopes							
Grindelwald	30	110	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	3
Worn patches on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:



GERMANY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Berchtesgaden	–	20	Old Snow	–	0
Garmisch	–	60	Old Snow	–	–8
Mittenwald	–	45	Old Snow	–	–4
Oberjoch	–	130	Powder	–	–5
Oberstaufen	–	51	Powder	–	–8
Oberstdorf	–	70	Old Snow	–	–10

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Adelboden	60	140	Good	–	–8
Braunwald	150	200	Good	–	–5
Champery	30	150	Good	–	–1
Chateau d'Oex	90	150	Good	–	–7
Davos	80	170	Good	–	–10
Disentis	90	190	Good	–	–3
Engleberg	80	180	Good	–	–10
Gstaad	70	180	Good	–	–10
Kandersteg	60	150	Good	–	–8
Klosters	80	170	Good	–	–4
Laax-Flims	80	210	Good	–	–3
Lenk	50	150	Good	–	–11
Lenzerheide	100	150	Good	–	–5
Les Diablerets	100	150	Good	–	–11
Leysin	80	150	Good	–	2
Murren	100	150	Good	–	–4
Pontresina	60	120	Good	–	–14
Saas-Fee	60	150	Good	–	
St Cergue	60	150	Good	–	–5
St Moritz	70	80	Good	–	–7
Savognin	50	110	Good	–	–6
Unterwasser	20	70	Good	–	+2
Verbier	40	190	Good	–	–3
Villars	60	180	Good	–	–6
Wangen	40	120	Good	–	–5
Zermatt	100	150	Good	–	–7

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Avoriaz	80	300	–	–	–
Alpe d'Huez	200	380	–	–	–
Chamonix	90	285	–	–	–
Courchevel	–	–	–	–	–
Flaine	180	355	–	–	–
Isola 2000	140	155	–	–	–
La Clusaz	160	240	–	–	–
La Daille	–	–	–	–	–
La Plagne	155	320	–	–	–
Le Corbier	150	280	–	–	–
Les Arcs	–	–	–	–	–
Les Contamines	125	320	–	–	–
Les Deux Alpes	140	390	–	–	–
Les Gets	110	240	–	–	–
Les Menuires	140	240	–	–	–
Megève	135	195	–	–	–
Méribel	120	250	–	–	–
Montgenèvre	80	140	–	–	–
Morzine	85	300	–	–	–
Pra-Loup	–	–	–	–	–
St Gervais	50	200	–	–	–
Superdevoluy	150	280	–	–	–
Tignes	170	310	–	–	–
Val d'Isère	–	–	–	–	–

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: All levels: complete, wide cover of new snow, with icy patches. Vertical runs: 1800ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2000ft. Glenshee: Upper runs: Complete, new snow on a firm base. Middle runs: Complete, hard packed snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas of wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 700ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2000ft. Glencoe: No report. Lecht: Upper middle runs: complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 700ft. Hill and main roads: Clear. Snow level: 2000ft.

مكرر من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BASKETBALL

Warrington make an impact on court

By Nicholas Harling

If FSO Cars Warrington, in the person of their garrulous promoter, Colin Bentley, have invariably made quite a noise off court, impact has not always been matched by events on it. Until the current campaign, that is.

The 18-stone Bentley, who felt safe at the beginning of the season in threatening to ride up Wembley Way on a donkey should his club reach their first National Championship play off sponsored by Wimpey Homes, this weekend, has been saved by some ancient law that forbids anyone over 10 stone riding a donkey.

With Wembley the venue tonight, when Warrington meet Blue Nun Crystal Palace in the second semi-final, the sound of Bentley, who normally provides running commentaries at his club's home games, will for once be eclipsed, he hopes, by the performance of his players.

Not the least of those players is Will Brown, an American given to sounding off almost as volubly as Bentley himself. Brown is one of the most exciting and successful forwards in the National League, even if he was mysteriously overlooked when the media came to choose their all-star team. Brown was piqued, not so much at being excluded, as for the fact that his defensive qualities were obviously ignored. Like his compatriots here, he is annoyed at the way the top scorers are feted in this country, at the expense of those displaying other necessary attributes.

"I had to stop and think," he says. "Did I want to go out and score a bundle of points, and get recognized, or play a role? Obviously, I preferred the team concept, knowing that I wouldn't be as celebrated."

Perhaps it is the fault of the player himself for the abiding vision of Brown is not of defensive activity but of a characteristic drive forward, releasing a shot in the split second before his take-off touches the floor. Invariably those shots go in, which is why Brown finds himself the club's leading scorer and the potential destroyer of a Palace team aiming to maintain their record of never having missed a championship final.

He comes from Passaic, in New Jersey, where, like so many other high school boys, he learned the game bouncing a ball around in the streets.

Brown has obviously made his point, and he will undoubtedly score a few more tonight. So, too, should one other player with origins in New Jersey, in the first semi-final. If Dan Callandrillo, the brilliant Bracknel Pirates guard manages to shake off a hip injury and finds his most devastating form, Solent, the National League and Cup winners, will have no easy task reaching their first Wembley final.

CRICKET

Australians must hold the catches

Port of Spain – Greg Ritchie and Tom Hogan are expected to be fit to play in an unchanged Australian side for the second Test match against West Indies starting at Queen's Park Oval here today. Ritchie, batsman, and Hogan, a left-arm spinner, both missed the one-day international at the same ground on Wednesday because of illness.

Australia won that match by four wickets to square the one-day series at 1-1, but they will need to sharpen their catching for the Test match. Richards and Greendige, West Indies' top scorers, were each dropped twice and Lloyd once, reducing Australia's advantage of winning the toss and bowling first in helpful conditions.

If Australia decide to change their team, Maguire could replace Alderman. Maguire has taken 10 wickets in the two first-class matches he has played on the tour; Alderman, although among the wickets, has been more expensive and has a poorer striking rate.

Marshall, who missed the first Test with a knee injury, has been recalled by the West Indies at the expense of Davis. Marshall was well below his best in Wednesday's one-day international, conceding 52 runs in nine overs, and with Daniel's nine overs costing 56, the superb efforts of Garner were offset.

WEST INDIES: 190 for 6 (I V A Richards 67, C G Greenidge 63)

AUSTRALIA

K C Wessels, c Richards, b Daniel	67
D W Hookes, b Garner	14
S B Smith, c Richards, b Small	27
*K J Hughes, run out	18
D M Jones, run out	3
A R Border, not out	28
†W B Phillips, run out	10
G F Lawson, not out	0
Extras (b-7, l-b 15, n-b 5, w-2)	29
Total (6 wickets off 36.4 overs)	194

J N Maguire, T M Alderman and R M Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–30, 2–98, 3–143, 4–157, 5–162, 6–186.

BOWLING: Garner 9.4–2–24–1, Daniel 9–0–56–1, Small 9–0–40–1, Marshall 9–0–52–0.

WEST INDIES (from): C H Lloyd (captain), C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, R B Richardson, I V A Richards, H A Gomes, A L Logie, P J Dujon, R A Harper, M D Marshall, J Garner, W W Daniel, M A Small.

AUSTRALIA (from): K J Hughes (captain), K C Wessels, S B Smith, G M Ritchie, A R Border, D W Hookes, W B Phillips, R D Woolley, T G Hogan, G F Lawson, R M Hogg, T M Alderman, J N Maguire.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION

Southampton v Liverpool (7.15)

SECOND DIVISION

Chelsea v Blackburn

FOURTH DIVISION

Stockport v Chesterfield

OTHER MATCH: Epping Town v Tottenham Hotspur XI

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bristol v Plymouth Albion (7.15); Ebbw Vale v Brescia (Italy), (6.30); Leicester v RAF (7.15); Wasps v US Portsmouth.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: English Universities v Welsh Universities (Imperial College, Harlington, 3.0).

COLTS INTERNATIONAL: England v Italy (Guys Hospital, 3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: St Helens v Hull.

SECOND DIVISION: Workington v Batley (at Workington FC).

BASKETBALL

WEMBLEY: National Championship Play-offs: Semi-Finals: Solent Stars v Bracknell Pirates (6.30); Crystal Palace v Warrington (8.30).

OTHER SPORT

BILLIARDS: English amateur championship (Widnes Snooker Centre, 11.0)

RACKETS: Open doubles championship (Queen's Club, 5.30).

RACING: JENNY PITMAN ADDS BLUE RIBAND OF STEEPLECHASING TO GRAND NATIONAL TRIUMPH

Burrough Hill Lad's Cup glory

By Michael Seely

Jenny Pitman added the Gold Cup to her Grand National laurels when Phil Tuck rode Burrough Hill Lad to a three lengths victory over Brown Chamberlin at Cheltenham yesterday. The first woman ever to complete this historic double, stood in triumph in the unsaddling enclosure afterwards.

"I've always been confident that Burrough Hill Lad would win. And I've been even more determined for him to do so since all that tripe has been talked about the horse breaking blood vessels."

It was a famous victory and Mrs Pitman thoroughly deserved her hour of glory. Both Tuck and John Francome excelled themselves in their riding of the winner and the runner-up. Brown Chamberlin jumped like a buck in the lead, with the champion jockey saving yards by taking the shortest route. It was only when Brown Chamberlin started to hang to the right going to the second last that Tuck was able to slip Burrough Hill Lad through on the far rails.

"Phil did a marvellous job," said Mrs Pitman, "I told him to keep out of the hassle early on, to go about fourth on the final circuit and then to make his challenge on the inside. "Similarly, Fred Winter was full of praise for Francome, whose coolness and professionalism have never been more in evidence than in these recent days of adversity. "I was thrilled with Brown Chamberlin," said the seven times champion trainer. "He jumped super and Johnny will never ride a better race."

Drumlargan stayed on to take a third place eight lengths behind Brown Chamberlin. "We've got no excuses," said Eddie O'Grady, "Drumlargan would obviously have finished closer if the going had been softer." Scot Lane and Canny Danny both ran with enormous credit to finish fourth and fifth, respectively.

Last year's winner, Bregawn, was on his most mulish behaviour. He whipped round an unseated Graham Bradley during the parade. He ran in snatches throughout the race and only consented to run on and take sixth place in the closing stages.

The disappointment of the race was, of course, the poor display by Wayward Lad who lost a good position with a blunder at the sixth fence from home. The 6-4 favourite then hit the next jump and was pulled up before the second last.

"Wayward Lad was never really going and made a noise at the top of the hill," said Robert Earnshaw, his jockey. Michael Dickinson took his setbacks philosophically. "We beat Brown Chamberlin by five lengths at Kempton and ran well against him at Newbury. He's never gurgled before and I can only say that it was too bad to be true. Wayward Lad was the subject of a routine dope test after the race."

No words of praise can be too high for Mrs Pitman's training of Burrough Hill Lad. She has been operating at Lambourn for nine years, but has advanced rapidly towards the top of her profession in the past two seasons. Both Burrough Hill Lad and Corbiere are thorough stayers. But Burrough Hill Lad and Corbiere are thorough stayers. But Bourrough Hill Lad has several extra gears. you saw his final one today, and tha's why he won the Gold Cup.

Burrough Hill Lad has now won five races this season worth over £90,000. He has progressed from capturing the Welsh National under 10st 9lb at Chepstow in December to establishing himself as an above average Gold Cup winner yesterday. The eight-year-old was bred at Burrough Hill in Leicestershire by Stan Riley. "Burrough Hill Lad has done enough for the season and will now have a well earned rest," the trainer concluded.

The 27-year-old Tuck is a freelance and lost the mount on Burrough Hill Lad earlier this season by preferring to go to Ayr to ride for Harry Bell on Welsh National Day. Francome, of course, rode the gelding to victory at Chepstow, twice at Sandown and Wincanton. But the champion jockey was committed to Brown Chamberlin for yesterday's race. "Words can't describe how I feel," said Tuck, "This has been the happiest day of my life."

About 40 minutes before the Gold Cup, Winter had saddled his second winner of the meeting when Oliver Sherwood rode his father Nat's Venture To Cognac to a gallant victory over Spartan Missile in the Christies Foxhunters Challenge Cup.

This was Winter's assistant's last ride at Cheltenham before setting up to train on his own account at Lambourn next season.

Nicky Henderson was thrilling with the running of Spartan Missile. "He's so game, but basically Spartan Missile has lost some of his dash and could only run on at one pace. Its too early to make up our minds about a second attempt at the National.

John O'Neill won the Ritz Club Charity Trophy award for being the most successful jockey of the meeting for the second time. By finishing second on Path of Peace to Hill's Guard in the County Hurdle the former champion amassed more points than Dermot Browne, who also landed a double on Browne's Gazette and The Mighty Mac.

Another magnificent festival of steeplechasing was watched by a total crowd of 86,740, an increase of over 3,000 on last year's figures.

Hero's return: Phil Tuck and Burrough Hill Lad receive a tumultuous welcome after their Gold Cup success (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Northern Game's finest hour marred by Childown tragedy

By John Karter

For Triumph Hurdle read Triumph and Disaster Hurdle. That seemed a justifiable amendment to the title as those "two imposters", as Kipling referred to them, were equally in evidence as the most consistently unpredictable event of the Festival unfolded yesterday.

The triumph belonged solidly to the Irish, who could morally claim the first four as their own. Tommy Ryan produced Northern Game to overwhelm the hot favourite, See You Then, who until recently was trained in Ireland by Con Collins and was ridden yesterday by Tommy Carmody, his regular Irish rider. Manpower and Kalaminsky scooped the rest of the prize-money pool for the visitors.

The disaster struck swiftly and inexplicably. Childown, trained by See You Then's new trainer, Nick Henderson, broke his leg running up to the second hurdle and had to be put down. John Francome said he could not account for the tragedy. There was no question of the horse putting his foot in a hole or anything like that; the leg just suddenly went.

There was disaster of a less sickening variety at the second last hurdle when Broad Beam, who had just taken the lead, nose-dived and gave Sam Morshead an awful looking fall. Happily Morshead's injuries were only superficial.

Broad Beam's departure left Manpower just ahead of Kalaminsky and the Gaelic roar reached Dawn Run proportions as Carmody moved See You Then up to join these two. However, Ryan, who had been heavily fined for excessive use of the whip at the Festival four years ago, showed that he can be subtly persuasive as well as forceful when he brought Northern Game along to virtually join his three countrymen at the last hurdle.

Northern Game had been right at the back of the field early on, and Ryan was following orders from the trainer, Eddie O'Grady, not to hit the front until after the last hurdle. The move was timed to perfection but, although Northern Game had far too much speed for See You Then, there was a moment when even that final triumph could have turned to disaster as the winner veered across towards the runner up. Fortunately Ryan was able to straighten him before contact was made and Northern Game sprinted up the hill to earn a rather skimpy 16-1 quote for next year's Champion Hurdle.

Incidentally, there had been drama behind the scenes just before the race when Philop Arkwright, the clerk of the course, said that the new ownership registration for See You Then did not comply with the rules and as things stood he could not run. After some whirlwind telexing and telephone calls to the horse's previous owners, the formalities were completed with five minutes to spare.

Although not so dominant in the last few years, the suave O'Grady was once one of the most feared men at the Festival. Northern Game was his eleventh winner at this great meeting.

Andy Turnell, whose late father Bob made a habit of winning races here, had his first success when Tracys Special wore down the Dickinson runner, Righthand Man, despite veering across the course on the run-in.

However, Dickinson at least gained some compensation for this defeat and that of Wayward Lad when The Mighty Mac easily justified his short odds in the closing race of the meeting, the Cathcart Challenge Cup.

- Peter Dever cracked a bone in his jaw when Paperacer fell in Wednesday's Coral Hurdle Final and is likely to be out of action until early next week.
- Young Driver, third to Tracys Special at Cheltenham yesterday, was earlier heavily backed to win the Grand National with Ladbrokes and is now 25-1 from 33-1.

Results from Cheltenham

Going: Good

2.15 DAILY EXPRESS TRIUMPH HURDLE (4-y-o: £20,210: 2m)

NORTHERN GAME ch c by North Stoke – Naughty Lass (F Conroy) 11-0 T J Ryan (20-1) 1

See You Then br g by Royal Palace – Melodina (Stypewood Stud) 11-0 T Carmody (5-2 fav) 2

Manpower br c by Mando – Fairmile (W Flood) 11-0 T McGivern (20-1) 3

Also ran: 9 Childown (PU) 12 Kalaminsky (4th), 14 Son Of A Gunner (5th), 20 Easter Lee, Star Of Screen, (6th), Tom Sharp (F), 22 Afzal, 25 Hold The Head, 33 Broad Beam (UR), Flying Gayle, Hoorah Henry, Lochboisdale, Oregon Trail, 40 Dodgy Future, Shenton Way, 50 Il Pontevecchio, Ouls Owl, 66 Amrullah, Clinker, Floyd (F), Gallant Buck, Orange Reef, Southernair, Star of Ireland, Topleigh, Glorious Jane, Invincible Shadow. TOTE: Win: £24.80. Places: £6.50, £2.60, £5.20. DF: £77.40. CSF: £59.04. Tricast: £930.66. E O'Grady, in Ireland. 2l, 3l, 30 ran.

2.50 CHRISTIES FOXHUNTER CHASE CHALLENGE

VENTURE TO COGNAC – b g by Hot Brandy – Venture More (N Sherwood) 11-12-0 O Sherwood (7-1) 1

Spartan Missile – ch g by Spartan General – Polaris Missile (Mrs M Thorne) 12-12-0 J White (12-1) 2

Animahron b g by Menelek – Northamine (M Bowes) 7-12-0 T S Costello (14-1) 3

Also ran: 7-2 Fav Earls Brig (F), 9-2 Prominent King (5th), 11-2 Further Thought (PU), 8 Shrewd Operator (6th), 8 Compton Lad (4th). 25 Lakin, 33 Drake's Pinnacle (PU) 50 Lavergro (F), 100 Bowery Buck, Brigadier Mouse, Melodic Lad (F), Pasty Brush (F), Purdo, Roman Bar, Rushbury (UR), Sub Rosa, Aingers Green (PU), Ansuro.P TOTE: Win: £7.40. Places: £2.30, £3.50, £2.70. DF: £41.70. CSF: £79.15. F Winter at Lambourn. 5l, 6l. 21 ran.

3.30 TOTE CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP CHASE

BURROUGH HILL LAD br g by Richboy – Green Monkey (R Riley) – 8-12-0 P Tuck (7-2) 1

Brown Chamberlin br g by Space King – Jocelin (Mrs B Samuel) – 9-12-0 J Francome (5-1) 2

Drumlargan b g by Twilight Alley – Avro Jet (M Cuddy) – 10-12-0 Mr F Codd (16-1) 3

Also ran: 6-4 fav Wayward Lad (PU), 10 Bregawn (6th), 16 Observe, 28 Fifty Dollars More (5th), 33 Royal Bond, Everett (PU), 40 Canny Danny, 100 Scot Lane (4th), 500 Foxbury (PU). TOTE: Win: £4.10. Places: £1.90, £1.80, £2.60. DF: £7.90. CSF: £18.88. Mrs J Pitman at Upper Lambourn. 3l, 8l. 12 ran. NR: Ballinacurra Lad.

4.05 RITZ CLUB NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP CHASE (£13,219: 3m 1f)

TRACY'S SPECIAL b g by High Top – Devastating (Maj J Rubin) 7-11-1 Steve Knight (5-1) 1

Righthand Man b g by Proverb – Glenn Buidhe (Mrs Haggas) 7-11-7 G Bradley (8-1) 2

Young Driver b g by Linacre – Pepe (P Rorke) 7-10-12 T Carmody (7-2 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5 Fred Pilinger (6th), 8 Sicilian Answer (fell), 10 Kig Ba Ba, Last Suspect (pu), 11 Another Breeze (fell), 12 Hill of Slane (4th), 25 Delmore (5th), 66 Grey Mate (fell), 100 Master Smudge (pu).

TOTE: Win: £4.60. Places: £1.80, £2.80, £1.70. DF: £12.90. CSF: £32.55. Tricast: £108.24. A Turnell at Marlborough. 1½l, 6l. 12 ran. NR: Felicitys Pet.

4.40 COUNTY HANDICAP HURDLE (£5,706: 2m)

HILL'S GUARD br g by Home Guard – Ballinkillen (G Shiel), 5-10-11. A Stringer (8-1) 1

Path of Peace br g by Warpath – Turtle Dove (Miss L Gold) 8-11-5 J J O'Neill (11-1) 2

Gave Delight b g by Furry Glen – Laucha Berg (N McGrady) 6-10-10 J Francome (9-2 fav) 3

Silver Wind gr g by Broxted – Jacqueline Jane (Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin) 5-9-12 P A Farrell (10-1) 4

ALSO RAN: 13.2 Rushmoor, 7 Jupiter Express, Patrick's Fair (5th), 12 Avondale Princess, 14 Brickey Ranger, 16 Dark Ivy, 20 Hiz (6th), 25 Miss Love, 33 Harlord, 50 Molon Lave, York Cottage (pu), 66 Whisky Go Go, Kelsey Lady, Tyswald Millenium, Mandilta.

TOTE: Win: £5.90. Places: £1.90, £2.10, £1.60 £1.40. DF: £33.80. CSF: £66.82. Tricast: £301.57. A Scott at Alnwick. 3l, 1½l. 19 ran. NR: The Bar Rules.

5.15 CATHCART CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (£9,070: 2m 4f)

THE MIGHTY MAC b g by Master Owen – Mountember (Mrs J Lane) 9-11-8 Mr D Brown (4-7 fav) 1

Connaught River b g by Connaught – Ebb and Flo (Mrs J Mould, 5-10-5 P Scudamore (25-1) 2

Diamond Edge b g by Honour Bound – Six of Diamonds (S Loughridge) 13-11-5 W Smith (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4 Tom's Little Al (4th), 8 Maori Venture (pu), 11 Drumgora (5th), 25 Gambling Prince (6th).

TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.30, £3.80. DF: £10.00. CSF: £14.22. M W Dickson, at Harewood. 10l, nk. 7 ran. NR: Kilkilowen, Little Bay, Doubleuagain, Dudie, and Macks Friendly. Tote Double: £24.40. Tote Treble: £27.40. JACKPOT: £19,157.95. PLACEPOT: £77.50.

Liverpool acceptors

SANDEMAN AINTREE HURDLE (Grade 2, 2m 5½f, Liverpool, Saturday, March 31): 40 first acceptors: Alastor O Mavros, Amarach, Antartic Bay, Boreen Prince, Buckbo, Buck House, Camden, Centroline, Cima, Crimson Embers, Cut A Dash, Dancing Sovereign, Daring Run, Dark Ivy, Dawn Ivy, Dawn Run, Erins Invader, Fredcoteri, Gaye Chance, Goldspun, Great Light, Holemoor Star, Hungry Heart, Inish Glora, Janus, Macs Park, Mossmorran, Motor On, Mount Bolus, Mr Goddard, Mrs Playfair, Pass The Plate, Pernabos, Peter The Butcher, Posts Corner, Ra Nova, Robin Wonder, Star Of Screen, Swift Royale, Very Promising, Wollow Will. Next acceptance-stage four-day declarations.

Lingfield Park

GOING: chase, good, hurdles good to soft.

Tote: double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 NEWLEAF NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £584: 2m) (12 runners)

101	0-	ALLIED KINGSWOOD (Allied Manufacturing co) Mrs J Pitman 11-0	B de Haan
103	00040	CELTIC PROMISE (B) (H Hough) P Mitchell 11-0	G McCourt
107	23323	EVERSEAL (BF) (Mrs D Beddington) F Winter 11-0	J Francome
108	0	GABOOF (T Fry) D Ringer 11-0	B Reilly
111	0300	KUWAIT BEACH (B) (Sheikh Fahad) D Laing 11-0	K Mooney
112	00320	MARTIAL COMMANDER (C Read) C Read 11-0	R Rowe
113	440320	PACIFIST (BF) (P Hobbs) J Fox 11-0	S Jobar
116	00p	PROMINDANTE (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-0	M Perrett
119	00	ROYAL LODGE (K Fincken) Mrs J Pitman 11-0	–
121		WHAT A FLARE (Mrs Bourne) A Davison 11-0	–
122	00043-	ACADIE (P Flavin) M Ryan 10-9	Mr McLaughlin 4
126		PICATAC (Mrs P Hale) M Bolton 10-9	R Goldstein

1983: The Pain Barrier 11-0 H Davies (11-2) P Haynes, 9 ran.

11-4 Everseal, 4 Martial Commander, 9-2 Kuwait Beach, 11-2 Pacifist, 7 Acadie, 9 Celtic Promise, 16 Promindante, 20 others.

2.30 NUTLEY NOVICE CHASE (£1,810: 3m) (11)

201	0-pp1u1	SIMON LEGREE (C) (Mrs Embiricos) J Gifford 7-11-13	R Rowe
203	0/0031	PROSETT (D) (A Gadd) J Fox 8-11-8	S Jobar
210	2-04003	COOL GIN (P Christoforou) A J Taylor 7-11-3	G Moore
213	03320b	FIL DE FER (J Peters) M Madgwick 8-11-3	A Madgwick 4
215	pp-00p0	GRAYHOUSE ANGUS (C Bravery) C Bravery 11-11-3	Mr T Grantham 7
217	fr/u00	JUST A GHOST (Miss S French) Mrs J French 8-11-3	Miss S French 4
219	p00004	ON TRUST (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 7-11-3	J Akehurst 4
220	pp000p	OPENING NIGHT (B) (Mrs R White) C White 10-11-3	–
224	p0/00pp	TANGLE BRIAR (P Cundell) P Cundell 9-11-3	R Strange 4
225	20/0004	TWO AZURE (M Motley) P Bailey 9-11-3	G Newman
226		PRIZE NOTE (J Hancock) A Turnell 8-10-12	Steve Knight

1983: Herr Capitan 7-12-0 Mrs E Whettam (10-1) J Old, 13 ran.

11-10 Simon Legree, 7-2 Prosett, 6 Two Azure, 10 Cool Gin, 12 Fil De Fer, 16 On Trust, 20 others.

3.0 EDEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,119: 2m) (24)

301	3p0-000	UPTON BISHOP (F Hill) A Moore 10-11-13	Miss C Moore
304	003-0pp	JUST A RIVER (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 10-11-5	Mr P Dukes 7
306	0-00000	KING'S PICCOLO (D) (A Thompkins) W Musson 7-11-4	C Smith
307	0uff0b	HELTON TARN (Mrs N Parish) P Butler 8-11-3	G Newman
308	000p-00	BLUE PATROL (D) (Shirlstar Container) K Bailey 8-11-2	M Perrett
311	000200	TARMON BUCK (Mrs B Maunders) R Atkins 7-11-0	R Atkins
312	002000	SPIKEY BILL (J Scanlon) J Fitch-Heyes 7-10-13	R Goldstein
313	040300	SANDHAVEN (D) (H Musson) P Mitchell 7-10-12	G McCourt
314	0-0p000	GIN GAME (B) (Mrs Mupsdell) J Jenkins 7-10-10	J Francome
316	0p0000	BARTRA (F Hill) A Moore 6-10-9	G Moore
319	0/00000	BAZZ'S BOY (D) (Mrs B Waring) Mrs B Waring 8-10-8	John Williams
320	222040	TOP GOLD (D) (C Wright) H O'Neill 5-10-6	Mr R Dunwoody 4
321	010p00	BELL HOP (D) (R Karman) B Stevens 8-10-5	C Brown
322	003010	FIRE CHIEFTAIN (W Roker) M Madgwick 6-10-5	A Madgwick 4
323	400003	WISE MAN (D) (K Wingrove) K Wingrove 8-10-4	M Bowlby 7
325	010200	ALLADO (D) (A Neaves) A Neaves 7-10-3	B Powell 7
327	44-0p00	CHARLIE KILGOUR (B) (A Spence) A Pitt 5-10-1	R Berry
328	0000	MARCH SPARK (BF) (R West) C James 8-10-1	A Webber
329	010000	LITTLE LONDON (M J Smith) M J Smith 5-10-1	Mr T Grantham 7
331	p0000	HARRYDUP (P Dufosee) P Dufosee 8-10-0	–
332	000100	TESTING TIMES (Miss S Waterman) Miss S Waterman 6-10-0	Miss S Waterman
333	f0/pp1-4	CROWN PAGEANT (L Gibbons) I Gibbons 8-10-0	Jessica Turner 7
334	4pp200	THUMPS (J Dalton) J Dalton 8-10-0	B de Haan
335	000001	EPRYANA (D) (N Lee Inr) M Madgwick 4-10-0 (5 ex)	A Madgwick

1983: Summercove 7-10-2 G Moore (10-1) A Moore, 23 ran.

7-2 Epryana, 4 Crown Pageant, 5 Wise Man, 6 Sandhaven, 9 Top Gold, 12 Allado, 14 Little London, Thumps, 16 others.

3.30 GIFT HORSE NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £853: 3m) (20)

401	1	BORDER BURG (D) (J Delahooke) J Delahooke 7-12-7	P Greenall
402	4442/p-	BRANDYLAND (W Haynes) W Haynes 11-12-0	C Willett 7
403	2f00-04	CROZBRIDGE (Miss C James) Miss C James 9-12-0	R Alner
404	0/	EVENS FIRE (J Mills) J Mills 15-12-0	A Hill 7
406	2	FREDDIE BEE (C Kemball) C Kemball 7-12-0	C Kemball
407	0004/4-4	KILLEEN (C Churchill) C Churchill 8-12-0	E Whettam
408	0f-4f0	NIGHT ATTACK (Mrs F Burgess) Mrs F Burgess 8-12-0	Mrs C Elliott 7
409	p0-u	PATRICKSWELL (Mrs A Villar) Mrs A Villar 6-12-0	S Cowell 7
410	f-p0	PERTRUDO (C Gregson) C Gregson 10-12-0	C Gregson 7
411	0p/u	PROUD EXAMPLE (Miss S Pilkington) Miss S Pilkington 9-12-0	Miss S Pilkington 7
412	0p04/pp-	ROMAN JACK (W Haynes) W Haynes 10-12-0	–
414	f000-f	ROYAL AND RARE (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 7-12-0	Miss S French 7
415	-p30-p0	SIDBURY HILL (S Pike) S Pike 8-12-0	A J Wilson
416	0f1	THREE CHANCES (M Perry) R Champion 5-12-0	R Dunwoody 4
417	u/p-pf	DAINTY DOLLY (C Martin) C Martin 9-11-9	C Martin 7
418		GAIN THE DAY (A Vidler) R Blakeney 7-11-9	Miss J Blakeney 7
419	p0/	LINESCAR (Mrs J Horne) Mrs J Horne 11-11-9	Mrs N Ledger
420	pp-0	MAYFIELD MONAVEEN (B Pike) B Pike 7-11-9	J Trice Rolph 7
421	303pp0	POLLY MAJOR (A Ashford) M Bolton 8-11-9	T Grantham 7
422	00/pfp	TRUE MEMBER (P Norman) K Bishop 10-11-6	–

1983: Ballet Master 10-12-3 D Williams (16-1) Mrs J Hodgkiss, 11 ran.

7-4 Border Burg, 5-2 Three Chances, 11-2 Freddie Bee, 7 Killeen, 10 Crozbridge, 14 Sidbury Hill, 16 others.

4.0 NEWLEAF NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £548: 2m) (17)

501	200	BARRERA LAD (T McGee) D Elsworth 11-0	R Arnott 7
503	020300	DAN ZAKI (B) (E Holding) Mrs J Pitman 11-0	B de Haan
504	0400	DENVER ROYAL (B) (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 11-0	R Kington
506	0p	IRISH WILLIAMS (J Davidson) Thallett 11-0	B Wright
505	0	ITALIAN SUNRISE (N Capon) D Oughton 11-0	P Double
509	0420	OUR WHITE HART (BF) (Mrs B Short) N Vigors 11-0	–
510	0p00	PADDY O'MALLEY (A Baker) J Gifford 11-0	R Rowe
512	00	PRINCE HENRY (Wing-Cdr M Eastwood) M Tompkins 11-0	R Linley
514		SHELDAN (E Noble) S Mellor 11-0	M Perrett
515	0	STRIKE LUCKY (R Buckley) F Winter 11-0	J Francome
516	00	SUNDIATA (M Bryant) S Woodman 11-0	W Smith
518	0	TENDER PET (W Joyce) B Palling 11-0	A Griffiths 4
519	p	UNCLE MARKIE (G Gregson) G Gregson 11-0	–
523	0f0	CORVINA (C Weedon) K Bailey 10-9	A Webber
524	0400	FIONA THE FAIR (A Neaves) A Neaves 10-9	B Powell 7
525	000p	LELLIOTT'S GIRL (J Lelliott) P Mitchell 10-9	B Reilly
526	002	BESEEKER (BF) (J Parish) P Butler 10-9	G Newman

1983: Avernus 11-0 P Scudamore (5-1) T Forster, 16 ran.

15-8 Our White Hart, 7-2 Strike Lucky, 4 Dan Zaki, 6 Barrera Lad, 10 Sheldan, 14 Paddy O'Malley, 20 others.

4.30 CHELSHAM HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,414: 2m) (8)

602	0202-00	GLENHAWK (Express Newspapers) M Ryan 8-11-7	G McCourt
603	010-00	DIAMOND HUNTER (D) (T Egerton) N Gaselee 6-11-3	S Smith Eccles
604	41/0000	JACK O'LANTERN (D) (W Pigott) P Cundell 9-10-13	R Rowe
605	00pf04	HATTAN (CD) (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 8-10-8	J Francome
606	00-0000	PRINCE OF BERMUDA (CD) (H Kelly) R Hartop 9-10-5	A Webber
607	001003	LINTON (Mrs S Threlfall) B Stevens 10-10-0	R Muggeridge 7
608	u30313	MORNING LINE (D) (G Brunton) P M Taylor 7-10-0	B Powell 7
609	110000	END OF ERA (CD) (Mrs P Harris) A Moore 8-10-0	G Moore

1983: Prince Of Bermuda 8-11-8 A Webber (5-1) R Hartop, 8 ran.

2 Mornign Line, 11-4 Jack O'Lantern, 4 Hattan, 6 Linton, 10 Glenhawk, 15 Diamond Hunter, 20 others.

Lingfield selections

By Michael Philips

2.0 Pacifist, 2.30 Simon Legree, 3.0 Crown Pageant, 3.30 Three Chances, 4.0 Strike Lucky, 4.30 Diamond Hunter.

Cheers can make up for Triumph disappointment

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Cheers, balloted out of yesterday's Triumph Hurdle, can compensate his trainer, Michael Dickinson, and his new owner, Rod Gunner, for that disappointment by winning the Holkham Conditional Jockeys Novices' Hurdle at Fakenham today.

The former French-trained colt won a similar race at Market Rasen a week ago when making his debut under National Hunt rules. The fact that Cheers started at 2-1 on was an indication of the great promise that he had shown on the gallops at Harewood. Today's race should enable Cheers to gain further valuable experience before he tackles stiffer oppostion at Liverpool.

Last Deal should be another Fakenham winner for the champion trainer while Carl's Wager can give him a third at Wolverhampton. Last Deal looked every inch a steeplechaser in the making last season even when he was sent hurdling with conspicuous success. When given the opportunity to prove the point at Sedgefield recently, Last Deal seized it and won by a dozen lengths. Now the Castleacre Novices' Chase looks at the mercy of his six-year-old whose dam is a sister of those two good chasers, Colebridge and Vulture.

Carl's Wager favourite for a race at Carlisle last week and going well when he fell. The Mitton Handicap Chase looks a suitable retrieving mission.

John Edwards could be the trainer to follow at the Midlands course. Kilkish ran well enough at Ludlow last month when third to Up The Ante and Fighter Pilot to suggest that he should be up to beating End Of The Road and Sioux Song in the first division of the Marston Novices' Hurdle. Similarly, Wye Lea's good run behind Cut 'N Dry at Carlisle last week gives him a sound chance in the Whiston Handicap Hurdle.

The other division of the maiden hurdle should fall to Master Silca Key if he runs as well as he did at Ascot in January, when he finished third to Santella King.

At Lingfield, the Nutley Novices' Chase looks an ideal opportunity for Simon Legree to enhance his reputation. He has already won a chase at Lingfield and there was much to like about the way that he ran and jumped at Newbury recently.

Richard Dunwoody's, Tim Forster's good young amateur, has an excellent chance of taking the Gift Horse Novice Hunters' Chase on Three Chances. Bob Champion's five-year-old won well at Hereford earlier this month, beating Ba Ba Belle by five lengths. Ba Ba Belle underlined the value of that form by winning at Southwell on Monday.

Diamond Hunter, who was good enough to lower Desert Orchid's colours at Sandown a year ago, stands out in the Chelsham Handicap Hurdle.

New Aintree sponsor

Perrier Jouët, a new name in racing sponsorship, are to sponsor the Perrier Jouët Champagne Cup Chase, the fourth race on Friday, March 30, at this year's Aintree meeting. This new £10,000 race was designed by John Hughes, the clerk of the course, in consultation with Michael Dickinson after the 1983 Cheltenham Gold Cup. It offers an opportunity to Gold Cup horses and others that have had to miss the Cheltenham race, to compete over three miles and a furlong of Aintree's Mildmay course.

Dickinson said: "I pointed out to John Hughes that I was unable to run any of the first five in last year's Gold Cup as they were slaughtered in races in the Whitbread and their were no suitable opportunities at all. I am delighted that Aintree have put together the Perrier Jouët Champagne Cup and I have entered Wayward Lad, Bregawn, Silver Buck and The Mighty Mac."

Hexham results

- Colin Tinkler was quickly off the mark as a trainer when his first runner, Trickshot, survived an objection to win the second division of the William Leech Group Novices Hurdle at Hexham yesterday. Tinkler, settling into stables at Malton with 17 horses, had to retire from race riding in November 1982 when he was left partially blind in a crashing fall at Newcastle.
- Veiled City booked his place in one of the novice chases at Liverpool by winning yesterdays Oakwood Handicap Chase

Going: Soft

2.00 OAKWOOD HANDICAP CHASE (£1,010: 2m)

VEILED CITY b g by Belgrave – Naomi (F Storey) 8-11-6 B Storey (1-2 fav) 1

French Art D Oldham (13-2) 2

TOTE: Win: £1.10. DF: £1.30. CSF: £3.10. F Storey at Carlisle 6l. 3 ran. Only two finished.

2.30 WILLIAM LEECH NOVICE HURDLE) Div I: £924: 2m

COOL ANDY b g by Dynastic – Cool Imp (H Rebanks) 8-11-1 P A Charlton (Evens fav) 1

Katie Mac N Doughty (11-2) 2

Avon C Hawkins (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.00, £2.10, £4.20. DF: £3.10. CSF: £6.72. H Rebanks at Penrith. 5l, 2½l. Typecast (33-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR Steelstock.

3.05 CHOLLERFORD HANDICAP CHASE (£1,295: 3m)

SUNSET SURPRISE b m by Derrick H – Night Surprise (Miss C Hawkey) 7-9-10 M Pepper (7-1) 1

Fabulous M Barnes (20-1) 2

Who's Free B Storey (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £10.80. Places: £3.30, £5.30, £1.70. DF: £2.10. (Winner or 2nd with any horse). CSF: £108.27. R Hawkey at Norton Cross. 10l, 12l. Ballylea 9-4 fav. The Engineer (9-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.45 WILLIAM LEECH GROUP NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £924: 2m)

TRICKSHOT br g by Workboy – Lemonicita (D Hunt) 5-11-3 R O'Leary (7-4 Fav) 1

Secret Lake C Hawkins (20-1) 2

Deep Love Mr M Meagher (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.00, £39.80, £2.30. DF: £1.10 (first or second with any other horse) CSF: £41.66, C Tinkler at Malton. ¾l, ¾l. Mainsforth Queen (7-2) 4h. 13 ran.

4.15 PLOVER HILL NOVICE CHASE (£940: 3m)

ALLERLEA br g by Politico – Gentle Ginger (Mrs G Watson) 6-10-10 Mr M Meagher (5-4 Fav) 1

Swift Messenger N Doughty (3-1) 2

Don't Fall Mr P J Dun (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.00. Places: £1.70, £1.30, £1.90. DF: £3.20. CSF: £5.66. C H Bell at Hawick. 5l, 8l. Brigall (33-1) 4th 12 ran.

4.45 FALLOWFIELD CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP (£818: 2m)

SPEED OF LIGHT ch g by Laser Light – Heraldry (Mrs P Bowlby) 9-10-7 M Bowlby (7-2 Jt Fav) 1

Raby M Barry (7-1) 2

Penecynor A Charlton (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.20. Places: £1.80, £2.00, £1.20. DF: £19.00. CSF: £26.49. P Bowlby at Grantham. 1½l, 4l. Louviers (5-1) 4th. Emandar (7-2 jt fav) 9 ran.

PLACEPOT: £30.95.

TOMORROWS ADVANCE GOING: Newcastle: good to soft. Chepstow: good to soft. Uttoxeter: good to soft.

Fakenham programme

GOING: good.

2.15 CASTLEACRE NOVICE CHASE (£884: 3m) (11 runners)

1	111-1	LAST DEAL M Dickinson 6-11-12	R Earnshaw
2	2131	THE TOTM J Jenkins 7-11-12	Mr S Sherwood
6	0/303	ICE HILL D Ringer 8-11-5	S McNeill
7	4-23p	JUBILEE KING M Chapman 8-11-5	K Burke 7
8	0f/0-0	LAST RAINBOW C Drew 8-11-5	J Barlow
9	300	PEDIBUS F Lees 8-11-5	S Johnson
10	p04	TAR KNIGHT Rex Carter 7-11-5	P Double
11	000f	USTED ARRIBA (B) Mrs P Townsley 9-11-5	Mr P Townsley
12	0pfp	LUKE ALIVE (B) K Bailey 9-11-0	C Mann
13	00/f-	ROSY FUTURE D Dale 8-11-0	A Carroll
14	0-0p4	RAMO'S LADY A Bailey 5-10-4	DOUBTFUL

1983: Swarno 8-11-12 P Hobbs (11-2) P W Harris 13 ran.

1-3 Last Deal, 6 The Toim, 8 Ice Hill, 14 Jubilee King, 16 others.

2.45 WYMONDHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£639: 2m 80yd) (10)

1	00-00	STAR BELLA C Wardman 5-11-10	–
2	1044	LEGAL BEAU P Allingham 5-11-6	C Brown
3	2003	SUNSPEED J Kettlewell 6-11-5	S Kettlewell 4
5	333f	NARSINH (B) J Jenkins 5-11-3	Mr S Sherwood
6	4300	MAXIMAIN S Cole 4-10-13	M Bastard
7	00-00	JIMMY BOY H Beasley 5-10-12	M Furlong
8	u0-p0	PADINGO Mrs M Thomas 5-10-11	C Mann
9	0-000	BOTTISHAM H O'Neill 6-10-11	M Hammond 4
10	034p	CHEEKY MONKEY D Morrill 5-10-10	S Charlton
11	f0p	HAND MAID Mrs P Townsley 4-10-10	Mr P Townsley

1983: Super Brat 4-10-8 C Grant (7-2 fav) R Carter 13 ran.

8-4 Sunspeed, 100-30 Narsinh, 5 Legal Beau, 6 Jimmy Boy, 8 Bottisham, Cheeky Monkey, 10 Maximain, 16 others.

3.15 SWAFFHAM HANDICAP CHASE (£1,397: 2m 5f 110yd) (11)

1	2p40	ACARINE P W Harris 8-12-7	P Croucher 7
3	121p	MASTER NIBBLE C Holmes 9-11-0	A Webb
4	14f0	OPARAU P Felgate 9-10-13	S Charlton
6	p403	LUMPARITA A Aylett 9-10-10	–
7	p240	BAYHAM SIR VARDON (C) G Graham 10-10-5	Mr S Sherwood
8	3101	DR PEPPER (C) P Haynes 7-10-2	J Lovejoy
10	f-fap	SWIFT KING D Greig 9-10-0	–
13	300p	ALASKAN PRINCE G Morgan 9-10-0	G Charles-Jones 7
14	2p-4u	FONTENAY W Musson 11-10-0	M Hammond 4
15	0-fpp	WHISPERING PINE J Panvert 7-10-0	M Bastard
16	0000	WILLOUGHBY JAMES (B) A Fisher 8-10-0	D Fisher 7

1983: Excelsior 9-10-6 M Hammond (9-2) H O'Neill 10 ran.

13-8 Dr Pepper, 4 Acarine, 5 Bayham Sir Vardon, Master Nibble, 10 Lumparita, Operau, 12 Fontenay, 16 others.

3.45 WRIGHT & PLOWRIGHT HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £993: 2m 5f 110yd) (8)

2	1-321	JOHN BUNYAN Mrs R Newton 8-12-2	J Newton
4	2/ff10-	BALLYARD SLIPPER J M Turner 9-11-12	D Turner
6	34-p4	JUST LIKE THAT M Trusler 12-11-7	Miss S Belcher 7
8	1/0up-	MASTER CROFT (C) Mrs A Villar 7-11-7	S Sherwood
10	0pp0	RENRESO F Seeder 7-11-7	–
11	p0/uu	SPANCIL HILL (B) P Clarke 11-11-7	P Clarke 7
12	fpp-p	TOMMY JOE T Hills 14-11-7	T Hills 7
13	000/3	SUSAN'S MISTAKE Mrs E Barber 8-11-2	W Barber 7

1983: Swift Wood 9-11-3 W Wales (3-1) D Wales 15 ran.

1-2 John Bunyan, 7-2 Master Croft, 5 Ballyard Slipper, 8 Susan's Mistake, 16 others.

4.15 HOLKHAM CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: value £548: 2m 80yd) (11)

1	1	CHEERS M Dickinson 11-6	P A Farrell
2	0200	GRUNDY GLOW Miss A King 11-6	C Bell
3	3002	STATELY MAIDEN D Weedon 11-1	K Townend
4	0000	ALMA-CANDY P Haynes 10-10	P Corrigan
6	4	CAPLEY WOOD D Thom 10-10	I Williams
9	0p02	HARBOUR BAZAAR M Chapman 10-10	G Charles-Jones
11	000	MONSANTO LAD H Fleming 10-10	–
12		MY CULLEN D Thom 10-10	R Campbell
13	0004	NOBLE WAY M Chapman 10-10	K Burke
18	p	COLERANO BAY N Gaselee 10-5	C Parry 5
24	00	VILLAGE LADY (B) S Lyons 10-5	P Croucher

1983: Westway Lad 10-10 M Richards (9-4 fav) M Hinchliffe 13 ran.

1-2 Cheers, 4 Stately Maiden, 7 Alma-Candy, 12 Grundy Glow, 14 Capley Wood, Harbour Bazaar, 16 others.

4.45 LADBROKE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,046: 2m 80yd) (10)

1	1220	GARFUNKEL (CD) P Mitchell 5-12-2	Mr S Sherwood
3	0412	WESTWAY LAD (CD) (BF) M Hinchliffe 5-11-6	M Richards 4
4	214f	SILENT ECHO (C) (BF) A Blackmore 9-11-1	K Burke 7
6	04-00	GEATA AN UISCE O Brennan 6-10-12	M Brennan
7	1220	THE DIPLOMAT D Ringer 8-10-7	S McNeill
9	0100	MR SPRIG (B) (CD) E Witts 7-10-6	C Mann
11	1010	FUNKY ANGEL (D) P Felgate 8-10-5	S Charlton
12	0000	LORD OF THE REALM P Haynes 6-10-3	C Brown
13	2004	GOLDORATION (C) H O'Neill 9-10-0	M Hammond 4
14	004/0	TREAD A MEASURE J Douglas-Home 5-10-0	J Nolan

1983: Outstador 7-11-0 S McDonald (4-1) M C Chapman

11-4 Westway Lad, 7-2 Garfunkel, 9-2 The Diplomat, 6 Silent Echo, 8 Lord Of The Realm, 10 Funky Angel, Mr Sprig, 16 others.

Fakenham selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Last Deal. 2.45 Narsinh. 3.15 Dr Pepper. 3.45 John Bunyan. 4.15 Cheers. 4.45 Garfunkel.

Wolverhampton

GOING: good.

2.15 MARSTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £886: 2m) (17 runners)

5		COP YOURSELF ON J Thorne 7-11-4	
7	3	GOLDEN REDEEMER Mrs W Sykes 6-11-4	S Morshead
9	3	KILKISH J Edwards 5-11-4	N Madden
11	0pu-u	QUAYCO KID K Dunn 6-11-4	Mr P Schofield 4
18		EMERALD FLIGHT R Eckley 5-10-13	A O'Hagen
21	003	RUTHS MAGIC G Price 5-10-13	Colin Price
22	2	SOUIX SONG N Henderson 5-10-13	–
24	02	AL-ABJAR (B) C Jackson 4-10-10	J Burke
27	2	END OF THE ROAD J King 4-10-10	–
28	430	ERRIGAL R Hollinshead 4-10-10	J J O'Neill
33	04	REGAL EXPRESS H Wharton 4-10-10	S Youlden 7
37	3220	THE SHINER D Nicholson 4-10-10	P Scudamore
38	0	TIMMY BOY B Cambidge 4-10-10	Mr J Cambidge 4
40	400	WEAVERS WAY B Cambidge 4-10-10	–
41	004	HIGHDRIVE R J Holder 4-10-5	P Richards
42	0	MONCLARE LADY P Bevan 4-10-5	T Wall
44	00	WOODLAND RETREAT Miss B Sykes 4-10-5	DOUBTFUL

1983: Crowecopper 4-10-3 R F Davies (2-5 fav) B Preece 6 ran.

15-8 End Of The Road, 4 Souix Song, 5 The Shiner, 7 Kilkish, 12 Golden Redeemer, 14 Regal Exress, 16 Al-Abjar, Highdrive, Ruths Magic, 20 others.

2.45 LAPLEY SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (amateurs: £1,005: 2m 4f) (18)

1	0fpp	HULDA (C,D,B) J Jenkins 9-12-4	O Sherwood
4	f0-0p	REGENT'S GARDEN R Hollinshead 12-11-11	J Carden
5	0-0p0	HERONFORD (D) J Townson 14-11-10	J G Townson 7
6	fp-p0	MUSTAPHA (B) M Camacho 6-11-9	–
7	0000	TIGHT SCHEDULE B L Key 14-11-5	Miss D Key 7
8	p0-00	FINE BIRD (B) R Juckes 9-11-5	G Williams 7
9	0/0p0	JAKAROO (B) D H Jones 8-11-4	J White
10	0-30p	THOMOND PRINCE M Oliver 9-11-3	J Weston
11	pf00	HERIOT (D) J Friday 12-11-1	C Crozier
12	20-4p	CRACKMORE LAD R Dimond 8-11-0	C Tizzard 7
14	13pp	MULBERRY WALK P Connors 8-10-13	–
15	p002	DUNDRUM BAY A Barrow 9-10-11	M Low 4
17	0/0f-p	TAKE FLIGHT C Jackson 10-10-9	T Jackson 7
18	000u	MAJOR GAMBLE (B) A Barrow 10-10-8	Miss P Quant 7
19	p4p-f	WAITE G Harman 14-10-7	–
20	0224	LLOYD ARDUA (BF) B Cambidge 11-10-7	J Cambidge 4
24	0ff	HINTON CORNER C Wildman 7-10-7	–
28	20b0	KILTON JIM R Dimond 8-10-7	A Sharpe

1983: Hulda 8-10-10 S Smith Eccles (7-2 fav) J Jenkins 18 ran.

9-2 Dundrum Bay, 5 Regent's Garden, 6 Hulda, Lloyd Ardua, 10 Take Flight, Major Gamble, 12 Thomond Prince, 14 Jakaroo, Mulberry Walk, 16 Tight Schedule, 20 others.

3.15 MITTON HANDICAP CHASE £1,830: 3m 4f) (8)

4	p-2pf	CARL'S WAGER (C,D) M W Dickinson 9-11-7	R Earnshaw
5	1430	GREENBANK PARK (C) R Perkins 7-11-2	S J O'Neill
6	1p13	PERSONALITY PLUS (C) R Francis 8-10-9	R Crank
7	3302	LAURENSUN M Oliver 9-10-8	K Doolan 7
15	0433	ROYAL NORMAN A Brisbourne 9-10-0	DOUBTFUL
17	004u	BELLINGHAM D Ancil 8-10-0	P Warner
18	31u0	LORD OF THE NIGHT B Price 11-10-0	Miss G Rice 7
20	1000	TILTHAMMER MILL Mrs M Rimell 10-10-0	S Morshead

1983: CRUISE MISSILE 7-11-10 S Smith Eccles (5-2 fav) N Henderson 6 ran.

5-2 Personality Plus, 3 Greenbank Park, 9-2 Carl's Wager, Laurensun, 8 Tilthammer Mill, 14 Lord Of The Night, 16 Bellingham.

3.45 WHEATON ASTON NOVICE CHASE (£1,369: 3m 2f) (10)

2	1p0	CHEADLE GREEN K Dunn 7-11-4	Mr P Schofield 4
10	00-1f	BRONWYN Mrs S Davenport 7-10-13	P Scudamore
14	0-pp	BUSKAFELLA C Trietline 8-10-12	R Mann
15	0002	COURT STAR W Wharton 7-10-12	S J O'Neill
16	f443	GREENORE PRIDE P O'Connor 7-10-12	S Jobar
20	f00p	ROSTULE R Perkins 8-10-12	R Crank
27	p/000	BERYL'S GIFT Mrs N Macauley 7-10-7	–
28	00f	BLUE SPECKLE K White 6-10-7	R Hyett
29	pf	MOONSWELL S Bridge 7-10-7	W Morris 4
30	1-003	PALM CROSS R Perkins 7-10-7	P Barry

1983: Galleon Beach 7-11-4 P Scudamore (8-11 fav) J Edwards 7 ran.

2 Greenore Pride, 11-4 Bronwyn, 9-2 Palm Cross, 11-2 Cheadle Green, 7 Court Star, 12 Beryl's Gift, 20 others.

4.15 MARSTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £769: 2m) (17)

1	00	BROXTED BOY J Carden 5-11-4	Mr J Carden
4	20-2	COUNTRY AGENT (BF) F Winter 5-11-4	Mr M Wilkinson 4
5	0	DANISH EXPRESS J M Bradley 5-11-4	G Davies
9	340	MARINA STAR O O'Neill 5-11-4	J Suthern
15	30	TARVILLE J Edwards 6-11-4	P Barton
17		LA TAKAROSE M Salaman 5-10-13	–
20	0	TIPPERARY SAINT Mrs P Parkyn 6-10-13	E Waite
22		ALL BEING WELL Mrs J Pitman 4-10-10	Mr M Pitman 7
27	03	ERIC'S WISH Mrs J Evans 4-10-10	J D Davies 7
28	0324	GALLANT NATIVE S Bridge 4-10-10	W Morris 4
30	023	MASTER SILCA KEY J King 4-10-10	J J O'Neill
32		ONWARDLEE H Wharton 4-10-10	S Youlden 7
34		BIRDS OF A FEATHER Mrs J Fraser 4-10-5	J Suthern
37	0	HEAVENLY PRINCESS A Watson 4-10-5	–
38	00	KELLET Miss J Eaton 4-10-5	P Barry
40		LUCKY LENA S Torr 4-10-5	–
42	p	STEPHALOTUS R Smith 4-10-5	R Dennis 4

1983: Joulouville 5-11-8 B De Haan (2-5 fav) Mrs J Pitman 10 ran.

Evens Country Agent, 5 Master Silca Key, 8 Eric's Wish, 10 Gallant Native, Onwardlee, 12 All Being Well, 14 Tarville, 20 Marina Star, 25 others.

4.45 WHISTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,494: 2m 4f) (19)

3	4400	BATTLEFIELD BAND P Calver 7-11-8	C Grant
5	0002	ALFIE DICKINS R Hollinshead 8-10-12	J J O'Neill
6	fppp	CALL THE GUARDS (D) K Bishop 8-10-12	J Hurst 7
8	0000	NOTRE CHEVAL D Nicholson 5-10-11	P Scudamore
9	0p02	RODNEY PARADE J Jenkins 9-10-10	P Barton
10	30-44	ROINEVAL (BF) M Tate 11-10-10	–
14	00-00	PICKLED TINK Mrs C Richards 7-10-6	Mrs L Sheedy
15	3430	BROBURY D H Jones 5-10-6	M Williams
16	1-002	WYE LEA J Edwards 5-10-4	P Tuck
17	3210	PRINCELY LAD M Tate 6-10-3	R Hyett
19	4400	LADYCROSS Mrs J Pitman 5-10-2	M Bastard
20	1000	GO TO SLEEP M Salaman 4-10-0	–
25	4oof	PAPERACER B Preece 5-10-0	W Morris 4
28	00-30	VELVET BOY (D) Mrs W Sykes 10-10-0	S Morshead
30	000-6	LIBERTY CALLING P Hayward 8-10-0	S Moore 4
31	p200	THUMPS J Dalton 8-10-0	DOUBTFUL
32	00-p0	HAYSTACK'S FLYER P Hayward 9-10-0	N Hunter 7
33	0000	CUTTING COMMENT S Holmes 9-10-0	T Donnelly 7
34	p4u0	BROOM TAVERN G Jones 10-10-0	G Jones

1983: Brock Hill 7-10-4 Mr M Low (7-1) M Low 15 ran.

5-2 Alfie Dickins, 3 Wye Lea, 8 Roineval, Rodney Parade, 10 Notre Cheval, 14 Princely Lad, Ladycross, 20 Go To Sleep, Brobury, 25 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Kilkish. 2.45 Lloyd Ardua. 3.15 Carl's Wager. 3.45 Greenore Pride. 4.15 Master Silca Key. 4.45 Wye Lea.

Law Report March 16 1984

Redundancy claim reduced by unemployment benefits

Westwood v Secretary of State for Employment

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered March 15]

An employee dismissed without the minimum statutory notice to which he was entitled under section 49 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 could recover damages for breach of contract under section 51 but was under a duty to mitigate those damages, and unemployment benefits were in principle deductible in mitigation of damages.

The House of Lords so held, allowing an appeal by the Secretary of State for Employment from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice Purchas) (*The Times* July 5, 1983; [1983] 3 WLR 730) who on June 28, 1983 dismissed an appeal by the secretary of state from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr R. V. Cooper and Mr E. A. Webb) (*The Times*, May 25, 1982; [1982] ICR 534) who allowed an appeal by the employee, Walter Westwood, from a decision of an industrial tribunal sitting in Leeds on October 21, 1981.

Mr P. D. J. Scott, QC and Mr Peter Goldsmith for the secretary of state; Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Robert Allen for the employee.

LORD BRIDGE said that on May 9, 1980 the employers became insolvent and in consequence the employee was dismissed without notice. Having been continuously employed for 12 years or more, the employee was entitled by virtue of section 49(1)(c) of the 1978 Act to not less than 12 weeks' notice.

The wrongful dismissal being attributable to the employers' insolvency, the employers' liability to the employee in respect thereof was imposed upon the secretary of state by section 122(1) and (3)(b) of the Act, to be met out of the Redundancy Fund, with a right over against the insolvent employers under section 125(1). The liability of the secretary of state could not exceed that of the insolvent employers.

The employee remained unemployed for more than 15 months. He received unemployment benefit and earnings related supplement for the maximum periods of entitlement of approximately 12 months and six months respectively. After the expiry of his entitlement to unemployment benefit he received supplementary benefit.

On February 3, 1981, the secretary of state paid the employee £525.21. That represented the £1,052.76 he would have earned during the 12 weeks' notice less the aggregate of unemployment benefit and earnings related supplement which he in fact received in the same period.

The employee complained to an industrial tribunal that he was entitled to recover the balance on the ground that the benefits received had been wrongly deducted. The tribunal rejected that complaint.

The employee then appealed the Employment Appeal Tribunal who gave judgment to the effect that the benefits received were, in principle, deductible in mitigation of damages for loss of earnings flowing from wrongful dimissal following *Secretary of State for Employment v Wilson* ([1978] 1 WLR 568) and *Parsons BNM Laboratories* ([1964] 1 QB 95).

However, in consequence of the premature termination of his employment, the employee in mitigating his damages suffered during the 12-week notice period, had been obliged to claim prematurely the benefits to which he had only a limited entitlement.

Having remained unemployed beyond the period of his entitlement, his ultimate position was that in the period of 15 months following the wrongful dismissal he received less than he would have done if he had been given notice, paid by his employers during the first 12 weeks and then received benefits for the full periods of entitlement.

In effect that loss was the difference between the aggregate of unemployment benefit and earnings related supplement paid during the first 12 weeks of unemployment and the supplementary benefit paid during the first 12 weeks after the unemployment benefit period expired. That figure was agreed at £212.67 which the Employment Appeal Tribunal ordered the secretary of state to pay the employee.

The secretary of state appealed to the Court of Appeal who dismissed the appeal on the basis that an employee entitled under the Act to a minimum statutory notice period, whether or not he was given that notice, had a statutory right to be paid the full amount due during the period of notice calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 50 and Schedule 3 and that that statutory right was not subject to any deduction by reference to a common-law duty on the part of the employee to mitigate his damage.

The issues arising for decision in the appeal were: (1) Was an employee dismissed without notice or with less than the minimum notice required by section 49 under any duty to mitigate the damage he suffered from loss of earnings?

(2) If yes, was unemployment benefit (including earnings related supplement) to be taken into account in mitigation?

(3) If questions (1) and (2) were answered affirmatively, what, if any, was the effect on the damages recoverable if the employee claimed unemployment benefit and earnings related supplement during the statutory period of notice, so that his limited rights thereto were exhausted before he was again employed?

Sections 49 to 50 and Schedule 3 of the 1978 Act reproduced provisions first enacted by the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 with detailed amendments which were effected successively by the Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The principal provision of section 49 of the 1978 Act was to require minimum periods of notice to be given by an employer to determine a contract of employment. Section 50 and Schedule 3 reproduced provisions for calculating an employer's liability to pay the employee during the minimum period of notice required by the statute.

Different formulae applied to employments for which there were normal working hours and to employments for which there were no normal working hours. Special provisions applied if the employee during the notice period was granted leave at his own request or went on strike.

Schedule 3 contained provisions relating to sickness and industrial benefit but made no provision, because none was needed, for the case where the employee continued to perform his contractual work and receive his contractual pay during the period of notice.

The evident primary purpose of the Schedule was to prevent the employer denying the employee, provided he was willing to work, the benefit of the statutory notice period by denying or curtailing his opportunity to work.

Section 51 reproduced exactly the effect of section 3 of the 1963 Act: "If an employer fails to give the notice required by section 49, the rights conferred by section 50 (with Schedule 3) shall be taken into account in assessing his liability for breach of contract".

The conclusion was clear that a claim for failure to give notice under section 51 was a claim for wrongful dismissal, the only "breach of contract" which that section could possibly have in contemplation, and that the liability of the employer for that breach was a liability in damages, calculated with regard to the amount the dismissed employee could have earned in accordance with his rights conferred by section 50 and Schedule 3 if he had been given due notice, but subject to the duty of mitigation.

The question whether unemployment benefit was to be deducted in mitigation of those damages was authoritatively settled in *Parsons'* case where it was held that it was.

First, as a matter of causation, it was clear that the loss of earnings and receipt of benefit both flowed from the same cause: the whole purpose of the compulsory scheme which made unemployment benefit available to all those who lost their employment was to provide a substitute for earnings.

Second, if the benefits were not deducted, the dismissed employee during the period of notice to which he was entitled recovered double compensation.

Were there any countervailing considerations which would promote a sense of injustice that the unemployment benefits should inure to the advantage of the employer who was the contract breaker?

The two categories of receipt by the victim of a tort or breach of contract which provided the classic examples of sums which did not fall to be deducted from the damages claimed were the fruits of private insurance or of private benevolence.

The reasons for those exclusions were obvious. There was no analogy between the generosity of private subscribers to the fund for the victims of some disaster, who also had claims against a tortfeasor, and the state providing subventions for the needy out of funds which, in one way or another had been subscribed compulsorily by various classes of citizens.

The concept of public benevolence provided by the state was difficult to comprehend. But there was a more respectable argument for the view that unemployment benefit was the fruit of insurance to which employers and employees and the state had all contributed in different proportions. That was superficially plausible because unemployment benefit was paid out of the National Insurance Fund.

But it was to be observed that less than 10 per cent of that fund was expended on unemployment benefit (the lion's share went to provide retirement pensions) and, more significantly, that the payments which sustained the fund were made by way of compulsory levies on citizens in different circumstances and to some extent on the general body of taxpayers, so that they might properly be regarded as much more closely analogous to a tax than to a contractual premium payable under an insurance policy.

Those considerations led to the conclusion that *Parsons'* case was rightly decided.

A plaintiff who had suffered damage needed only account by way of mitigation for the net gain accruing to him, of a kind properly to be taken into account, and which he would not have received but for the tort or breach of contract giving rise to his damage. Thus typically, a wrongfully dismissed employee would be able to set off against any earnings in a new job to be deducted from his damages, the reasonable expenses of travelling and advertising incurred in obtaining that new job.

Therefore in the present case, the right way in which the question should be formulated was: Against the lost earnings caused by the employee's dismissal without notice, what was, in the events which happened, the net gain to the employee in benefits received?

The answer to that question was not the actual benefits received during the 12 weeks' notice period, but the lesser sum received as supplementary benefit after the premature expiry of the unemployment benefit and earnings related supplements periods occasioned by the wrongful dismissal.

That was the answer given by the Employment Appeal Tribunal whose order required the secretary of state to make up the difference between the benefits deducted in calculating his original payment and the supplementary benefit received in the first 12 weeks after the unemployment benefit period expired. Accordingly the appeal was allowed to the extent necessary to restore that order.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Leonard Ross & Craig for Pearlman Grazin & Co, Leeds.

Bookmakers' chairman loses post

Cowburn v Bruce

The defendant, Mr Alfred Bruce, who was chairman of the Bookmakers' Committee until immediately before December 1, 1982, when the Horserace Betting Levy (Bookmakers' Committee) Regulations (SI 1982 No 1464) replaced earlier Regulations (SI 1976 No 1237) ceased to be chairman as from that date.

The House of Lords on March 15 allowed an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Leonard Cowburn, a committee member, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice O'Connor dissenting), who had reversed Mr Justice Goulding.

LORD BRANDON OF OAKBROOK, with whom Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brightman and Lord Templeman agreed, said that the answer to the question whether Mr Bruce had continued to be chairman depended solely on the true construction of the 1982 Regulations, made under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, reenacting, with differences of detail, the Betting Levy Act 1961.

The Bookmakers' Committee had first been established by the 1961 Act, in connexion with a levy on bookmakers by the Horserace Betting Levy Board.

The 1976 Regulations had provided that the committee should consist of 15 members, four to be appointed by the Betting Office Licensees Association Ltd (BOLA), nine by the National Association of Bookmakers Ltd (NAB) and one each by the National Sporting League and the Scottish SP Bookmakers' Association.

The members were to appoint one of their number to be chairman; subject to his remaining a member, he was to hold office for such period as they might determine and was to be eligible for reappointment.

The 1982 Regulations had made radical changes in the constitution of the committee. The total number of members had been reduced to 12; the number appointed by BOLA had been increased to five and the number appointed by NAB reduced to five.

In his Lordship's opinion, the previous committee of 12 members was to be treated as having been dissolved, and thereby having ceased to exist, as from midnight on November 30/December 1, 1982, and the appointment of Mr Bruce as chairman was to be treated as having lapsed, and thereby having ceased to be of any further effect, as from the same moment.

'Employment' includes self-employed

Quinnen v Hovell

Before Mr Justice Waite, Mr J. Anderson and Mr R. Thomas

[Judgment delivered March 13]

The definition of "employment" in the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Equal Pay Act 1970, which included employment under a contract "personally to execute any work or labour" extended beyond the concept of master and servant and could apply to the self-employed.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by Mr David Quinnen from a decision of a Birmingham industrial tribunal last June that they had no jurisdiction to hear his claim of unlawful discrimination against Mr John Hovell. Mr Quinnen appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in finding that he was not "employed" within the meaning of the Acts.

Section 82 (1) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 provides: "'employment' means employment under a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work or labour, and related expressions shall be construed accordingly".

The definition in the Equal Pay Act 1970 is in the same terms.

Miss Elaine Donnelly, solicitor, Equal Opportunities Commission, for Mr Quinnen; Mr Hovell in person.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that it was the first case in which the scope of the definition had arisen directly.

Mr Hovell was a self-employed salesman of fancy goods who took pitches in department stores where he demonstrated and sold his goods.

Shortly before Christmas 1982 Mr Hovell engaged three self-employed people, two girls and a man to sell pens in a Birmingham store. The girls acted as saleswomen and the man operated an engraving machine to name the pens which the girls sold. All were paid on a commission basis.

The man, Mr Quinnen, claimed that the girls were receiving more money than he was paid and he made complaints of discrimination and unequal treatment under the Acts of 1970 and 1975. The industrial tribunal held that he was not an employee and that they had no jurisdiction to hear his claim.

It was argued on Mr Quinnen's behalf that he was engaged in an activity which amounted to work as labour. He was engaged personally and was working under contractual terms.

That was clearly correct. The inclusion in the definition of contract of the personal execution of work was intended to enlarge upon the ordinary connotation of "employment" so as to include persons outside the master-servant relationship.

The industrial tribunal had misdirected themselves in law in adopting the restrictive view of the meaning of employment and the appeal would be allowed.

The concept of a contract for the engagement of personal work lying outside the scope of a master-servant relationship was wide and flexible.

Its application to particular circumstances depended very much upon the facts of each case. The present case confirmed that those who engaged even cursorily the talents, skill or labour of the self-employed would be wise to ensure that the terms were equal between men and women.

Compensation payments over 90 weeks

Regina v Pellant

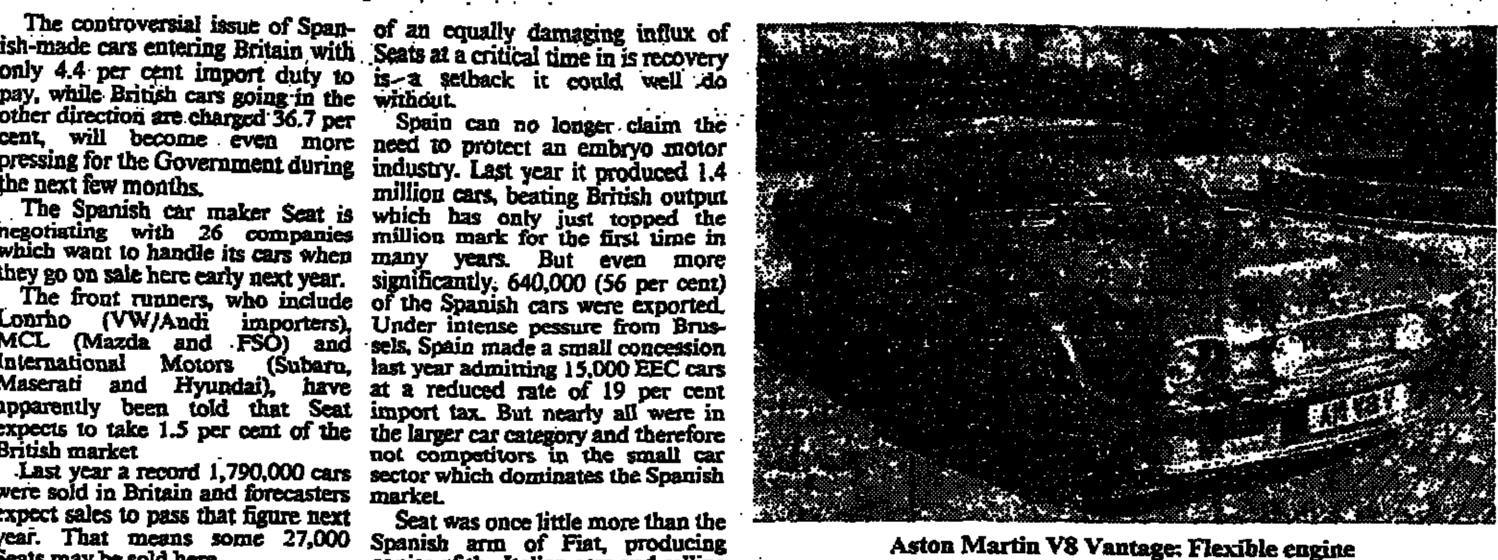
A period of 90 weeks was not too long a time over which to order weekly payments to be paid under a compensation order.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Griffiths, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice MacPherson) so stated on March 9, dismissing an appeal against a compensation order under which the appellant had been ordered to pay £900 at a rate of £10 a week.

هكذا من الأصل

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Spain poised to take 1.5% of British market



The controversial issue of Spanish-made cars entering Britain with only 4.4 per cent import duty to pay, while British cars going in the other direction are charged 36.7 per cent, will become even more pressing for the Government during the next few months.

The Spanish car maker Seat is negotiating with 26 companies which want to handle its cars when they go on sale here early next year.

The front runners, who include Lonrho (VW/Audi importers), MCL (Mazda and FSO) and International Motors (Subaru, Maserati and Hyundai), have apparently been told that Seat expects to take 1.5 per cent of the British market

Last year a record 1,790,000 cars were sold in Britain and forecasters expect sales to pass that figure next year. That means some 27,000 Seats may be sold here.

Add the 40,000 Ford Fiestas and 40,000 Vauxhall Novas which most observers expect to be imported from Spain in 1985 and there is the prospect of Spanish cars taking nearly 16 per cent of the market – the equivalent of one in four of all cars made by BL.

The Socety of Motor Manufacturers and Traders insists that while it has not *protested* to the Government about Seat in particular, it has told ministers that Spain's use of special preferential terms for its impending entry into the EEC is "getting out of hand".

Indeed, it is upsetting a lot of people at Austin Rover. As the biggest producer of cars made wholly in Britain it is already the hardest hit by the flood of Spanish Fords and Vauxhalls. The prospect of an equally damaging influx of Seats at a critical time in is recovery is a setback it could well do without.

Spain can no longer claim the need to protect an embryo motor industry. Last year it produced 1.4 million cars, beating British output which has only just topped the million mark for the first time in many years. But even more significantly, 640,000 (56 per cent) of the Spanish cars were exported. Under intense pessure from Brussels, Spain made a small concession last year admitting 15,000 EEC cars at a reduced rate of 19 per cent import tax. But nearly all were in the larger car category and therefore not competitors in the small car sector which dominates the Spanish market.

Seat was once little more than the Spanish arm of Fiat, producing copies of the Italian cars and selling mainly within Spain. Today it os wholly Spanish, intends to compete with Fiat worldwide and is rushing through a new range of cars with their own identity. The fact that it went to Porsche in Germany to design new 1.2 and 1.5 litre engines and five-speed transmissions has already attracted a lot of attention.

Ibiza, the first all-new Seat car, is a *Giugiaro designed hatchback*. It will be previewed late this summer on the holiday island of the same name but is not planned for Britain until next February.

Ford choice

From today, customers for Ford Sierra saloons and estate cars fitted with the Dagenham-made 1.6 litre engine will have the choice, at no extra cost, of a modified power unit giving appreciably more miles per gallon. And along with the new engine goes a five-speed gear box as standard equipment.

But customers who want to stick to the four speed box must put up with the old engine and bigger petrol bills. Strangely enough Ford expect quite a few to do just that. It seems that a surprisingly large number of drivers prefer the simplicity of the four-speed change mechanism, which they feel means more relaxed motoring in town traffic.

But the choice is unlikely to be offered for long. When the 1.6 E-Max, as the modified engine is labelled, is in full production, the old engine will be run out because they share the same production, the old engine will be run out because they share the same production line.

The E-Max's configuration will produce a few knowing smiles at Austin Rover. It features a smaller bore and longer stroke just like those favoured for so long by the Midland company. It also dips into the performance world for a twin choke Weber carburettor, higher compression ratio and a high swirl, lean burn cylinder head.

Aston Martin V8 Vantage: Flexible engine

Top speed and acceleration remain the same as for the older engine at 103 mph and 0-60 mph in 13.3 seconds. But consumption is down by an average of 9.6 per cent and that, for the first time, puts the thirsty Sierra on to the same level as Austin's Maestro and Vauxhall's Cavalier.

Aston's muscle

It seems only yesterday that we were all predicting the demise of big, muscle-bound sports cars like the Aston Martin. In the most energy-conscious decade since oil was discovered, they had become socially unacceptable. anachronisms. Sales collapsed and Aston Martin's future was bleak.

In 1981, however, Victor Gauntlett of Pace Petroleum and Tim Hearley of CH Industrial acquired the company on a 50-50 basis. Since then there have been a number of financial deals ending last month with a total buy-out by the American group Automotive Investments which already handles Aston Martin distribution in the United States.

Aston Martin has had American owners before and not with the most reassuring results. But this time the new owners made it a condition of their final share purchase that Victor Gauntlett should stay on as chairman and chief executive. And with good reason.

For the first time in many years, the Newport Pagnell company is making a profit. Production has increased from two cars a week last June to five now and six next month. For cars costing between £40,000 and £60,000 each, that is very promising.

It is not only Aston Martin which is enjoying such a dramatic turnround in the fortunes of the big performance cars. From being an outcast only two years ago, the performance car is now hot merchandise. At Frankfurt last September and Geneva a few weeks ago, power was the overriding theme.

Aston Martin's Vantage has been around since 1977, but so outstanding is its race-bred, 5.3 litre, twin cam, aluminium engine, road-holding and surprisingly comfortable ride that it still ranks with the best in the world.

Aston Martin does not provide details of engine output but the grapevine suggests that the best V8s give close to 400 bhp. That is a great deal of raw power in a production car – but then the Vantage is more than 15 ft long, 6 ft wide and weighs more than 35 cwt. Surprisingly for such a highly tuned engine, it is extremely flexible.

But I was disappointed by the unduly heavy and insensitive brakes. I know the arguments about the need for hard race type brake pads to withstand the tremendous heat generated by a car of this power and weight, but still feel that a compromise with softer pads is vital for normal road use. Bracing yourself against the back of the seat to obtain even moderate braking is not acceptable.

Another, more minor, criticism is the use of dated fittings such as the rather gawky looking exterior mirrors which are restricted and notchy in their movement. With production of only 250 cars a year, Aston Martin has to buy in such fittings – its door locks are clearly Jaguar – but at £47,000 it seems silly to spoil such a magnigicent ship for a ha-porth of tar.

Vital statistics

Model: Aston Martin V8 Vantage
Price: £47,498
Engine: V8 5340 cc
Performance: Maximum speed 168 mph, 0-60 mph 5.2 seconds
Official consumption: not required for small producer but about 14 mpg overall.
Length: 15.1ft
Insurance: No rating classification available. Individual applications only.

MOTOR CARS also on page 30

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

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A MAN'S PRIDE shall bring him low: but honour shall uphold the humble in spirit. Proverbs 29: 23

BIRTHS

ADIE - On 14th March 1984 at Lincoln to Deborah (née Challinor) and Michael, a son, Patrick Edward, a brother for Robert.

ANTONIO – On March 14th to Katie and Duncan - a daughter

CHASTON. - On 14th March at Queen Charlottes Hospital to Imogen and Robert - a second son

FISHBURN. - On March 13th to Victoria (née Boles) and Dudley - a daughter, Honor Mary, a sister for Alice.

HOWE - On 2nd March to Anne-Marie and Peter a son, Michael.

JOHNSON - On 11th March, 1984, to Susan and William, a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM

McARTHUR. Robert James, Solicitor. Died in a car accident 16th Mar 1983, aged 29. Remembered with affection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FALLON James who died on 8th March 1984. His children Joanna and Edward and family ask you to accept their grateful thanks for the flowers and messages of sympathy received during their recent sad loss.

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also on page 24

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DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today, a quarterly dividend of thirty-five cents (35 cents) per share on the outstanding Ordinary Capital Stock was declared, payable in Canadian funds on April 30 1984, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 26 1984.

By order of the Board,
J. C. AMES.
Vice-President & Secretary
Montreal, March 12 1984.

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information, available on every TV set, with or without teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott, Mike Smith. Today's Friday "specials" include gardening and pop news (between 7.30 and 8.00), food and cooking (between 8.30 and 9.00). Regular items include news at 6.30, then half-hourly until 8.30; sport (6.40 and 7.40), regional news (6.45 then half-hourly until 8.15), TV Choice (6.55), morning papers (7.18 and 8.18).

9.00 Food and Drink: A visit to Barbara Cartland's kitchen where she and her chef have prepared dishes to revive "the most jaded lover" (r); 9.30 Ceefax pages; 10.30 Play School; 10.55 Ceefax pages.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Frances Coverdale; 12.57 Financial Report; and sub-titled news headlines.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes the winners of the international schools art competition organized by the World Wildlife Fund. Schoolchildren who entered the competition were asked to examine their environment – with some interesting results. And a Paul Tortelier interview. 1.45 Bagpuss.

2.00 Film: Vigil in the Night (1940). George Stevens's film of the A. J. Cronin hospital story about the nurse who takes the blame when her sister, also a nurse, makes a fatal mistake. With Carole Lombard, Ann Shirley and Brian Aherne.

3.30 Cartoon; 3.50 Magic Roundabout; 3.55 Play School: It's Friday; 4.15 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.20 Jackanory: Kathryn Pogson reads from Natalie Babbitt's Tuck Everlasting; 4.35 Captain Zep – Space Detective: Episode two of this space fantasy; 5.10 The Secret of Steel City: Part two of a Jules Verne adventure yarn (r); 5.35 The Wombles.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. The line-up is: 5.40 News; 5.54 Weather; 5.55 Regional magazines; 6.38 Closing headlines.

6.40 Doctor Who: the final episode of The Caves of Androzani (Ceefax subtitles page 170). The new Doctor Who, Colin Baker, makes his debut next Thursday in The Twin Dilemma.

7.05 Match of the Day – Live: Southampton versus Liverpool. Introduced by Jimmy Hill, with commentary from Barry Davies. From The Dell.

9.00 News: with John Humphreys. And weekend weather prospects.

9.25 Remington Steele: A fancy dress party ends in murder. And there is a treasure hunt. With Stephanie Zimbalist and Pierce Brosnam.

10.15 Potter: Comedy series starring Robin Bailey as the busybody (r).

10.50 Film: A Day in the Death of Joe Egg (1971). Heart-breaking comedy drama (written for the stage by Peter Nichols, himself the father of a disabled child) about a married couple who pretend to lead a normal life although their daughter is severely handicapped and influences their every thought and action. Co-starring Alan Bates and Janet Suzman, as the fantasy-creating parents who cannot cope. With Peter Bowles and Sheila Gish. Directed by Peter Medak, from Peter Nichols's own screenplay. Ends at 12.40am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Today's Friday "specials" include Checkout 6.40 and 9.03, guest of the day John Inman 7.40 and 8.10, Postbag 7.45, TV highlights 8.35. Regular items include news at 6.30, then half-hourly until 9.00, sport 6.35, 7.35, and Competition Time 8.27.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools. The line-up is: 9.30 The bloodstream; 9.47 Tonic for the nation; 10.09 Creative ways to use leisure hours; 10.26 A View of Tomorrow; 10.43 Keeping in work; 11.05 Shrinking of the Teehorn; 11.22 Picture Box; 11.39 History in Action.

12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch, followed at 12.10 by Rainbow: two for the toddlers; 12.30 Lifeskills: How to fight the fear of social gatherings and of making new friends.

1.00 News at One; 1.20 Thames news headlines; 1.30 About Britain: Slashdance. World class surfers in competition at Newquay.

2.00 Just Our Luck: Comedy series about a weather man and his genie; 2.30 Falcon Crest. Drama serial set in the California wine-growing area. Richard arranges to see Julia in prison. With Jane Wyman; 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Children's ITV: with Roland Rat. Rainbow; 4.20 Batfink: cartoon; 4.20 Emu's World: the witch brews up a transposition mixture; 4.50 Freetime: Fun at a swimming pool, hamburger bar and disco; 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show: news stories of the lighter sort.

7.00 The Zodiac Game: Professional astrologer v enthusiastic amateurs. Guest contestants are Lionel Blair, Libby Morris, Hildegard Neil and Roy Walker. With Bernard Fitzwalter and Tom O'Connor.

7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick: A young mobster, given shelter is a murder target for his old gang.

8.30 The Other 'Arf: A wealthy neighbour (Rodney Bewes) could provide the answer to Lorraine's and Charles's cash flow problems.

9.00 Shroud for a Nightingale: Episode two of the P. D. James murder story, with Adam Dalgliesh (Roy Marsden) investigating a nurse's murder at a hospital. Tension mounts as the staff wait to be interviewed. And there is also that little matter of the hospitalized crooked arms dealer (Richard Marner).

10.00 News at Ten. And London news headlines.

10.30 The London Programme: An inspired guess as to how the voting will go when parents in the borough of Redbridge, canvassed for their opinions, say what they think about proposals to abolish comprehensive schools in the area and return to a selective system.

11.00 Bosom Buddies: Henry is writing an account of the life that he and Kip lead at the women's hotel.

11.30 South of Watford: Ben Elton among the secretive, obsessional and eccentric (by their own admission) carp anglers of London.

12.00 Bizarre: Comedy series.

12.30 Dragnet: Police drama, with Jack Webb. Followed by the Night Thoughts of Rabbi Julia Neuberger.

Margaret Rutherford: on BBC2 at 5.40pm

CHOICE

● TREATMENT (BBC 2, 10.05pm) is a hopeless play because it suggests that skinheads, like the poor, will always be with us. Try and build a bridge between the skinhead and civilized society, it says, and he will boot it down. And if that does not stop the bridge-building, he will resort to the only course left open to him: to do away with himself. Jonathan Moore has written a strong play, but I am not sure how strong the sociological philosophy is that underpins it. Mr Moore's argument, as I understand it, is that much as we might abhor the destructive urge of the individual thug, and much as we might condemn the perverted democracy of skinhead society, these are the only things that give these aberrant youngsters their grip on reality, their feeling of identity. That much seems logical enough. What is open to question is whether the rest of us, at the end of Treatment, ought to have feelings of guilt because someone tried to tame the savage and failed. Jonathan Moore himself plays the skinhead whose mortal body is sought by a girl and his immortal soul by a priest. It is an astonishing performance, genuinely frightening, genuinely moving.

● The glory of BBC 2's present series of films featuring Margaret Rutherford (though the movies themselves have been somewhat less than glorious) lies in the fact that, shown in sequence, they have demonstrated that when it comes to sublime dottiness, there has been nothing to touch the British cinema. When there is a conjunction of Miss Rutherford and Ealing Studios, as there is in PASSPORT TO PIMLICO (BBC 2, 5.40pm), the result is entertainment of a very special kind. Not that Miss Rutherford's solid and defiant presence among the ranks of those Londoners who declare UDI when they discover that they are actually Burgundians is vital to the perfect functioning of this brilliant screen comedy. She is just one of a marvellous (and now, alas, mostly departed) company of players. There never was just one "star" in an Ealing comedy. In this respect – and only in this respect – Ealing had something in common with the Carry Ons. But, whereas the Ealing films are evergreen, the Carry Ons have turned mouldy.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10); 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 9.08 Daytime on Two (until 2.50pm). The line-up is: 9.08 Energy Utilization; 9.30 Keeping Warm; 9.52 Look and Read; 10.15 Labelling grids; 10.35 Ceefax Pages; 11.00 The History Trail: the age of mantraps; 11.22 Coping with personal upheavals; 11.44 Going to Work (hotels, restaurants); 12.05 Making the most of the Micro; 12.30 Computers in control; 12.55 Speak for Yourself.

1.20 Pages from Ceefax; 1.38 Around Scotland (forestry); 2.01 How National Service works, at home and abroad; 2.30 Emotively loaded words.

5.05 Weekend Outlook: Open University trailers; 5.10 In the Topper Mould: second of two films about the first polypropylene dinghy.

5.35 News summary.

5.40 Film: Passport to Pimlico (1948*) Much-loved Ealing comedy about a little bit of London that declares itself independent of the rest of Britain, having discovered a link with Burgundy. Memorably well acted by a cast that includes Stanley Holloway, Margaret Rutherford, Barbara Murray, Naunton Wayne and Basil Radford. Writer: T. E. B. Clarke. Director: Henry Cornelius (see Choice).

7.05 ORS 84: Your chance to vote for your favourite band.

7.45 The World About Us: A Man Without a Horse. A film about the return from Afghanistan to their native land, Turkey, of the Turkmen who were masters of the art of Buzkashi – pursuing the goat, on horseback. It was once the national sport of Afghanistan.

8.35 Gardeners' World: Organic expert David Strickand on the benefits offered by natural pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

9.00 M*A*S*H: Why Hawkeye (Alan Alda) is not in the least bit interested in Klinger's latest money-making idea.

9.25 Whicker!: The guests: Jean Rook, Noel Barber, and film producer Jack Le Vien.

10.05 The Treatment: Play by Jonathan Moore, with the author starring as the skinhead teenager who struggles to reconcile the violence of the streets to which he belongs with the world of learning and caring to which he aspires. With Gabriel Byrne and Suzanne Crowley (see Choice).

10.55 Newsnight. Includes a film about Brendan Behan.

11.40 Whistle Test: Includes an exclusive studio interview with Mark Knopfler and a performance from Dire Straits. The studio guests are Marillion and Swansway. Ends 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Wayne and Shuster: Canadian-made comedy series starring Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster. Tonight: part one of The Harder They Fall.

5.30 The Tube: Pop music show, transmitted live. Guest entertainers tonight include Madness, Howard Jones and The Smiths. Plus news of the latest videos and gossip items. Co-presented by Jools Holland and Leslie Ash.

7.00 Channel Four News. And weather prospects for the weekend.

7.30 Right to Reply: Last week's edition of the programme Union World is taken to task allegedly for giving unequal coverage to the various candidates for the job of general secretary of the TGWU.

8.00 A Week in Politics: with Peter Jay. Tonight's edition examines the progress of the New Ireland Forum in Dublin and explains the delay in the publishing of its report.

8.40 What the Papers Say: The Daily Express columnist George Gale surveys the past week's headlines and the accompanying text.

9.00 It Takes a Worried Man: A second chance to see Thames Television's comedy series, written by Peter Tilbury, who also plays the lead role of the socially and professionally insecure insurance salesman whose wife has left him. Tonight, he visits a psychoanalyst – only to find that he is in an even worse state than his own (r).

9.30 The Lady is a Tramp: Old Pat (Patricia Hayes) and Davey (Peter Cleall) decide to give Lanky Pat (Pat Coombs) a birthday party. She decides that, in order to get a pension and free bus rides, she will be 65.

10.00 Cheers: American-made comedy series, about saloon bar folk in Boston. In tonight's episode, the patrons include Dick Cavett, the real-life TV chat show presenter.

10.30 Well Being: To Bed, Perchance to Sleep? What humans can learn about sleep from the animal world. And there is a visit to a special clinic for an interview with a woman who has not had a good night's sleep for 14 years. Night shift workers describe what effect their unsocial hours have had on their health.

11.20 Basketball: The Wimpey Homes National Championships. Four top clubs are fighting it out at Wembley Arena this weekend. Solent start out as favourites. Tonight's programme features highlights of both semi-final matches. Ends at 12.35am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.00, 8.00 News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs (War photographer Don McCullin) (r).
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News; Science Now.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Long and the Short and the Ball' by Brian Glanville.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Positively The Last Prima Donna. Nigel Douglas's portrait of the operatic soprano Maria Jeritza (r).
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You And Yours.
12.27 My Music! 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Bristol. Includes the changing lives of West Country farmers' wives; and Diana Shelley in a kitchen museum in Bath.
3.00 News; Kipps. "The Story of a Simple Soul" by H G Wells, dramatized in five parts (4) (r).†
4.00 News; Just After Four. Miles Kington in Peru (r).
4.10 War And Peace In Our Time. Geoffrey Stern examines the persistence of warfare. (5) The Falklands.
4.40 Story Time: "The Marsh Lions" by Brian Jackman (4). Read by Virginia McKenna.
5.00 PM News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights with Margaret Howard.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from Loughton, Essex, with Sir Alfred Sherman, Prof Brian Griffiths, Paul Boateng and the Rev Myra Blyth.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on the Hongkong, Hongkong season at the NFT, and the Harrods exhibition Window on Hongkong.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "The Lost Stradivarius" by J. Mead (5). Read by Monica Grey.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 iDigame! 11.30 Get By in Portuguese. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather – 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Chopin's Andante Spianata and Grande Polonaise Brillante; Fibich's Symph No 3.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Zelenka's Capriccio No 2 in G; Prokofiev's Five Melodies (David Oistrakh/Frieda Bauer); Kodaly's suite Hary Janos.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Medtner and Rachmaninov. Rachmaninov's The Pied Piper Op 38 No 4; and Dreams, Op 38 No 5 (Soderstrom/Ashkenazy) and the Polka Italienne (Natalia Rachmaninov and the composer at the pianos); also Medtner's Praeludium Op 46 No 1; Winternacht Op 46 No 5; Die Quelle Op 46 No 6 (Schwarzkopf, soprano, with the composer at the piano).
10.00 Twentieth-century String Trios: Gagliano Trio play Milhaud's Sonatine a trois; Kodaly's Intermezzo; and Martin's String Trio No 2.†
10.35 Northern Sinfonia: Bach Ricercar a 6 (Musical Offering); Mozart's Violin Conc No 4 (Parikian); Dvorak's Two Waltzes Op 54; and Haydn's Symph No 46.
11.40 Italian Songs: Iris dell 'Acqua (soprano) with Paul Hamburger as accompanist.
12.15 Midday Prom: Wolfgang Manz (piano) with the BBC Philharmonic Orch. Part one. Stephen Dodgson's Essay No 3 (first performance); and Mozart's Piano Conc No 21;† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday Prom: part two. Berkeley's Symphony No 2; and Tchaikovsky's fantasy-overture Romeo and Juliet.†
2.05 French Lute Songs: Max Von Edmond (baritone) and Jacques Boogaart (theorbo).
2.35 Rachmaninov: Berlin Phil/Maazel play the symphonic poem Isle of the Dead.†
2.55 Mozart's Haydn Quartets: Esterhazy Quartet play the String Quartets in D minor and A, K 421 and K 464.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from St Alban's Church, Holborn, London.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another Alan Sykes selection, incl Walton's music for the film Henry V.
6.30 Music for Guitar: Ildefonso Acosta plays works by Leo Brouwer, Kucera, Jose Fernandez and others.†
7.00 In the Test-tube: Graham Fawcett's programme about the Czechoslovakian poet and research immunologist Miroslav Holub.
7.30 The English Concert: Part one. Trevor Pinnock directs from the harpsichord. With David Reichenberg (oboe) and Simon Standage (violin). Purcell's suite The Faery Queen; Albinoni's Concerto a cinque, Op 9 No 2; and Bach's Harpsichord Conc, BWV 1052.†
8.15 Father to Son: Maurice Denham and Nicholas Gecks read from the Edmund Goose – P. H. Goose letters.
8.35 The English Concert: part two Telemann's Violin Con in B flat; and Bach's Conc in C minor for oboe and violin, BWV 1060.†
9.15 Shooting at the Moon: Dr Walter Bodmer, Director of Research at the Imperial Concer Research Fund in conversation with Prof Lewis Wolpert.
9.45 BBC Symphony Orchestra: with Ameral Gunson (mezzo) and Jonathan Roberts (baritone). Penderecki's Prelude for wind, percussion, keyboards and double basses, 1971; and Wilfred Josephs's Symph No 4 in one movement.†
10.40 Neils Viggo Bentzon: Philip Jenkins (piano) plays the Sonata No 7 Op 121; and Grieg's Ballade, Op 24.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Medium frequency medium wave – as VHF except: 8.20-12.00am Cricket: Second Test. Commentary on Pakistan v England. VHF only – Open University: 6.15-6.55am and 11.20-12.00pm.

Radio 2

4.00 am Bill Rennells.† 5.30 Ray Moore† 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan. †8.31 Racing Bulletin. 9.02 Cricket. 10.00 Jimmy Young. †10.02, 11.02 Cricket. 12.00 pm Steve Jones† 12.02 Cricket. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford. †2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton. †4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 Paul Heiney. †6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Male Voice Choir Competition: The second to two semi-finals.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night: direct from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London, with Joan Savage, Mark Wynter, John Lawrenson, Tommy Reilly and James Moody. 9.30 Old Stagers. Josephine Baker (Part 2). 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold Music Show (s) with The Cover Girls and Mike Burton. 10.30 Sounds of the South West. 2: Avon. 11.00 Stuart Hall (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Peter Dickson presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Select-A-Disc with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 9.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance (stereo from 10.00). VHF Radio 1 and 2: 4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Rock Back the Clock. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Billy Budd. 8.30 Women of The World. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.15 Music Now. 9.45 Billy Budd. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Doctors. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Seven Deadly Sins. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Let There Be Drums. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales: 12.57-1.00 News. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes). 9.25-10.15 Wales! Wales? 10.15-10.35 Sportfolio. 10.35-11.25 Remington Steele. 11.25-11.26 News. 11.26-1.27am Film: "Darling" (1965) (Dirk Bogarde). Scotland: 12.55-1.00pm News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 7.05-7.35 In Concert. 7.35-9.00 Setting the Standard. 9.25-9.55 Agenda. 9.55-10.33 Friday Night with Dougie Donnelly. 10.33 News. 10.35-11.25 Remington Steele. 11.25-1.00am Film: "Sweet Smell of Success" (Burt Lancaster). Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-12.55am Film: "Darling" (Dirk Bogarde). 12.55 News. England: North-East only: 12.00-12.30pm North Country. 5.55pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 10.15 East – Weekend. Midlands – Midlands Tonight. North – Jazz at the Leadmill. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – "Where Do We Go From Here?" South – "Moments". South West – Country Scene. West – "Soon Comes Night".

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Strange but True. 2.30 Falcon Crest. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Harlem Globtrotters. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Country Focus. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Happy is the Bride.* 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6:30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.34 In Camera. 11.05 Film: Witchfinder General. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Miranda* (Glynis Johns). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Problems. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Good Neighbour Show. 11.00 Film: Call Harry Crown (Richard Harris). 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Showbizz.

BORDER As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Baffled (Leonard Nimoy). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Newhart. 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Rugby League. 12.00 Two of Us. 12.25am News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London Except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 News. 1.30 Hear, Here. 1.45-3.30 Film: Little Nelly Kelly* (Judy Garland). 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 News. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.35 Sweeney. 11.35 Film: Mind Benders (Dirk Bogarde). 1.40 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Stolen Face.* Thriller. 3.20-3.30 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 Calendar. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.30 Talking Sport. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.155 Last Outlaw. 12.50 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Bedford Incident* (Richard Widmark). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.35 Ways And Means. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Sweeney. 12.10am Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Jack's Game. 3.20 Making of Britain. 3.50 Gardener's Calendar. 4.20 Chips Comic. 4.45 Lan Lofft. 5.00 Sbri Celwydd Golau. 5.30 The Tube. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Taro Tant. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Y Byd Yn Ei Le. 9.15 Cheers. 9.45 Soap. 10.15 Winter Sunlight. 11.15 Basketball Finals. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30-1.00 Crafts made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Happy is the Bride* (Ian Carmichael). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Jazz Cellar. 11.05 Film: Witchfinder General (Vincent Price). 00.30 Postscript, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 About Britain. 2.10 Film: Captain's Table (John Gregson). 3.45 Sportsbreak. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Friday Sportshow. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 Zodiac Game. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Film: Tower of Evil (Bryant Haliday). 12.55am Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts made Simple. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 On the Market. 2.00 Film: Topper Returns. Comedy. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 News. 6.05 Weekend. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.55 Film: Look What Happened to Rosemary's Baby. (Patty Duke Austin). 1.45am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simpler. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Happy is the Bride* (Ian Carmichael). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Miss Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Betrayed (Clark Gable). Spy drama. 1.05am Janice Harvey Sings. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Convict 99* Will Hay comedy. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Zodiac Game. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.32 Film: Doomwatch (Ian Bannen). 12.10 am Portrait of a Legend. 12.40 Three's Company. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts made Sinple. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: True as a Turtle. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 7.30-8.30 Irish RM. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Magnum. 12.00 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Heart-lung transplant for British patient

Continued from page 1

yesterday after 15 hours. Almost three times as long as the operation on Mr Ljungberg. A hospital spokesman said that although the operating time was much longer, it did not mean significant additional complications.

Mrs Jones's condition was described as "satisfactory" by the hospital last night. Her breathing will be maintained with the help of a ventilator for at least 24 hours. Her husband visited her in the itensive care unit.

"The next day or so are very important in maintaining Mrs Jones's progress," a hospital spokesman said yesterday. "When she will be taken off the ventilator depends on how well she is doing."

Heart-lung transplant operations were pioneered at Stanford University, California, where 16 patients underwent the operation. Eleven of them still survive.

Surgeons and staff at Harefield Hospital were deeply upset by the death of Mr Ljungberg, but were determined to go on when another suitable case presented itself. Mr Ljungberg's death was not linked by the hospital to the operation itself, but to the failure of his kidneys and other organs.

Mrs Jones was not deterred from the possibility of the operation and had recently said: "The chance of the operation means a completely new life for me." Both her heart and lungs and associated blood vessels were damaged by her heart attack and the combined transplant was the only option open

The accident victim and the two kidney patients have not been named.

Mr Peter Brooman, administrator of the UK Transplant Service, at Bristol confirmed last night that a man and woman were both recovering following kidney transplants made possible by the death of the traffic accident victim.

He said: "The tragic death of this young man and the understanding and cooperation of his next of kin have led to three people being given a wonderful chance of a better life.

£7,000 snatch

Armed raiders held a chloroform rag to a security guard's face at the *Cambridge Evening News* office in Cambridge yesterday and robbed him of £7,000 wages

Aspiring astronauts: Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence (centre) yesterday introducing the space candidates, Mr Christopher Holmes, Squadron-Leader Nigel Wood, Commander Peter Longhurst, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Boyle (Photograph: John Manning)

Hopeful high fliers for first Britons in space

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence yesterday presented the four candidates from whom the choice will be made of the *first Britons to go into space.*

If all goes according to plan, two will be launched into space; the first late next year and the second in 1986 when the American space shuttle places in orbit two British defence communications satellites, Skynet 4A and 4B, at a cost of £60m.

The Government's expected decision to take advantage of the places offered on the space shuttle by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), was announced to Parliament by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, in a written answer.

Immediately afterwards Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, introduced the four candidates to journalists and television cameras.

They consist of three seervicemen, Commander Peter Longhurst, aged 41, Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Boyle, aged 43, and Squadron-Leader Nigel Wood, aged 34, and a civilian scientist in the Ministry of Defence, Mr Christopher Holmes, aged 33.

The group will undergo intensive training with the project team and with the primary contractors, British Aerospace at Stevenage in Herefordshire, and Marconi Space and Defence Systems at Portsmouth. They will also spend one week a month for six months in the US familiarizing themselves with the space shuttle.

Two of the four will be chosen as crew severalmonths before the first launch. One will accompany the first mission with the other as back-up, and the roles will be reversed for the second mission. The two who are selected will have a further three months' training on NASA's simulator facilities in America.

There is intense rivalry among the services for the prestige of having their man selected tomake the flights. This was reflected in the profound indignation of the army and RAF a few weeks ago when the name of the navy's candidate, Commander Longhurst, leaked out.

The task of te two who are selected will be to act as pay-load specialists, ensuring a smooth launch into orbit of the communications satellites.

Mr Heseltine defined the required qualities as a combination of scientific, physical and medical attributes, plus stability of personality to withstand intensive training and high stress.

Reward offered after £5m silver raid at Woburn

Continued from page 1

included parts of a dressing table service dating from 1671. All the missing pieces bear the Bedford coat of arms or crest.

Descriptions of the stolen goods were on their way to Interpol through Scotland Yard, who will also contact dealers throughout Britain.

Detective believe that the gang had a vehicle waiting either close to the house or in the extensive parkland, as the silver would have been too heavy to carry more than a short distance.

Det Chief Supt Brian Prickett, who is leading a team of between forty and fifty officers searching for the thieves, said: "They are a highly professional gang. They knew what they wanted and went straight in and got it."

The thieves would have had little difficulty in "casing" Woburn because of its extensive public opening, but they are likely to face great difficulty in disposing of their plunder and there are fears that this could drive them to melting down the silverware.

That could reduce its value from £5m to probably no more than a few thousand pounds.

Most of the pieces have been photographed and catalogued, and any dealer would quickly recognize them, even if distinguishing marks were removed.

Dealers in Europe and America would also be familiar with the collection and the only way of making money on the theft would seem to be a sale to a collector prepared to buy stolen goods and keep the collection hidden.

The police are examining the possibilty that the theft was to order but leading figures in the antiques world believe this unlikely.

Mr Brand Inglis, president of the British Antique Dealers Association, said: "My reaction is one of absolute horror. To get rid of anything like this would be as difficult as disposing of Goya's *Duke of Wellington.* There is no point in carrying out such a raid unless the thieves melt it down, in which case the value of the haul is trivial, or they already have a market. It is difficult to imagine, but there must be a small market somewhere."

The only other option which might be open to the thieves would be to attempt to do a deal with the insurers.

Letter from Alaska

Land of Boomers and bald eagles

Near the foot of the glacier a deer lay in the snow and two bald eagles perched on the ribs, tearing at the flesh. The younger one flew off at my approach. The other glared into the camera lens and continued feeding.

The bald eagle is the American symbol, and Alaska is where its numbers are greatest. Recently it was at the heart of a battle between conservationists and loggers who wanted the trees the eagles use. The conservationists won a 48,000 acre eagle preserve where logging and mining are forbidden.

Land use is the great Alaska issue and is becoming more heated. The state's people are divided into Boomers and Greenies. Boomers are in the majority and want more of Alaska opened up for coal, oil and mineral development, and sport hunting. Greenies want Alaska protected as the last great wilderness.

Boomers say there is plenty of room for development in Alaska's sparsely peopled 586,000 square miles without harming wildlife. Greenies say this is the mentality that led to the buffalo being wiped out in the last century, the typically American quick-buck attitude.

A government conservationist said: " I'm pessimistic. More and more conpromises are being forced on environmentalists."

The 1968 oil strike at Prudhoe Bay set Alaska's economic pulse racing. It provides a fifth of America's oil, nine-tenths of Alaska's revenue, and led to a huge business and population growth. Alaska had so much money it gave $1,000 (£675) to each inhabitant two years ago. Last year, the share-out was almost $400 each.

Boomers want the surge to continue but they feel bridled by two important protection measures. Alaska's 60,000 Eskimos, Indians and Aleutian Islanders were given 44 million acres under a generous claims settlement which reflected enlightened recognition of native rights and, perhaps, the white man's wish to compensate for centuries of cheating American Indians.

The natives were also given £700m, paid into 12 regional corporations and 200 village corporations run and owned by natives. These have had a mixed fortune. Some are doing well and one is in the list of 1,000 top American companies. But others have had troubles, reflecting the difficulties some natives have in moving from a simple way of life to a modern business one.

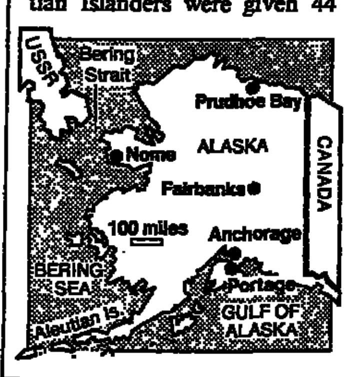
The other key measure was the Greenies, winning of a Lands Act protecting almost half of Alaska. It was one of the last things President Carter signed. His successor would never have done so.

The Alaskan Boomers would not have been as magnanimous as Congress. Now they grumble about Government interference and seek to open up more protected land for development and hunting (Anchorage has 17 taxidermists busily stuffing hunting trophies). Alaskans set great store by freedom to act as they wish – one reason why they decriminalized the use of marijuana.

The rivalry of Boomers and Greenies is complicated by differences between the half of the people who believe they inhabit the real, last frontier, Alaska, and the other half who live an American urban existence in Anchorage.

Greenies say that if you want to see how careless Boomers are you only have to look at Anchorage. The city is a depressing excrescence sprawling against a backdrop of mountains. "By God, what a site. By Man, what a mess", Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, the architect, said of another city. His words suit Anchorage, too.

A few days ago, however, the city cleaned up an ugly corner by demolishing a haunt of the city's hard drinkers. The outside walls of this saloon were inscribed with lines from Robert Service's gold-rush poem *The shooting of Dan McGrew.* A sad crowd of regulars watched as the saloon crumbled: the end of a bit of the frontier.



Tomorrow: The last great race

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh carry out engagements in Clwyd, arrives Colwyn Bay Station, 9.50.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the British Military Hospital in Munster, Germany. 4.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Ponies of Britain Ball at the Assembly rooms, Stamford, Lincolnshire, 8.15.

Exhibitions in progress

Water colours by Francis Dempsey; Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (until March 22).

Sickert to Hockney; Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, **Sheffield**; Mon to Sat 10 to 8 Sun 2 to 5 (until March 31).

Paintings by Euryl Stevens; Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, **Stafford**; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (until April 21).

Change in the Inner City; Musen and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, **Birmingham**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 24).

Photographic Art Exhibition; Cambridge Darkroom, Dales Brewery, Gwydir Street, **Cambridge**; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 12 to 6 (until March 25).

Paintings by Y. S. Huntrill; Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, **Banbury**; Mon to Sat 10 to 4 (Closed Tues and Sun) (until March 24).

That's Shell, That Is! – an exhibition of advertising; Poole Arts Centre, Kingland Road, **Poole**; Mon to Sat 11 to 8 (until March 31).

Talks, lectures

Recent excavations in Caerwent, by Richard Brewer; Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, **Newport**, Gwent; 7.30.

Music

Organ recital by John Wellingham, St Martin's Church, Newonards Road, **Belfast**, 8.

Concert of works by Strauss, Mozart and Beethoven by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Great Hall, **Exeter University**, 7.30.

Concert by the Melachrino Strings and Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston Street, **Bristol**, 7.30.

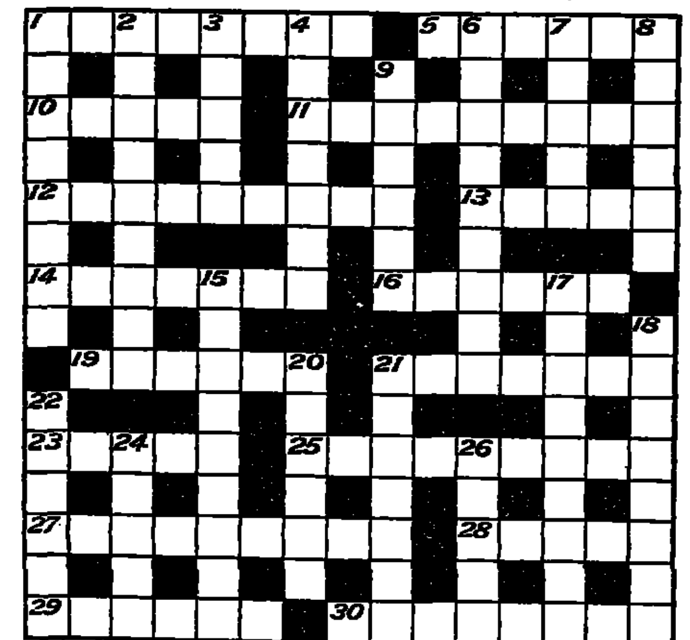
Handel's *Messiah* by the Choir of New College, Oxford, at Christ Church Cathedral, **Oxford**, 8.

Russian jazz concert by Ganelin Trio; Brewery Centre, **Kendal**, 8.30.

Organ recital by Simon Preston, Chapel, **Keele University**, Staffordshire, 8.

Flute and harpsichord concert by Barthold Kuijken and Johann Sonnleiter; The Gallery, Folkstone Arts Centre, **Folkstone**, Kent, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,380



ACROSS

1 What a heavenly place for animals! (8).
5 Falsely accused Freda, coming round in the morning, or losing the key (6).
10 Serial said to be sound version of Jane Austen's novel (5).
11 Spoil that French attempt to produce inlay (9).
12 Asceticism makes us ratty – that's strange (9).
13 Greeting from Kingston with love? (5)
14 There's nothing evil in make-up, though it may look green (7).
16 Want the French to be sharp (6).
19 Sort of problem Alexander solved by short cut (6).
21 In case of disorder State intervenes mistrustfully (7).
23 For this house it's a case of capital (5).
25 Squeak from a mean creature (4,5).
27 Point of view ascribed to Apollo (9).
28 Walter, brother to one Italian conductor (5).
29 Checked back for the weight of the material (6).
30 Does the vicar tear about always? (8).

DOWN

1 Flying hobby, eg, for a top Red, right? Wrong! (8).
2 Negligent Lieutenant turns up and gets reduced punishment (9).
3 Lament rise of Eastern network (5).
4 Old Italian in new silk wrapper (7).
6 Tough bird, I hear, shows impudence (9).
7 Paid a pound for iron, perhaps (5).
8 Pauline, for example, is not a name anybody gets wrong (3-3).
9 Caught by beam of light on sketch (6).
15 Plead for new credit, need being endless (9).
17 How, by degrees, differences between East and West are figured out (9).
18 What did Josiah make out of Jasper? (8).
20 American cavalry at last opening attack on Wounded Knee (6).
21 College for the literary expert, unusually made inside (7).
22 Uncalled to order by a tap (6).
24 Exaggerate, say, support for cables (5).
26 Mountain slab (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,379

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Bill, Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Bill, and Video Recordings Bill, report stages.

Anniversaries

Births: **George Ohm**, physicist, Erlangen, Germany, 1787. Deaths: **Giovanni Pergolesi**, composer, Pozuoli, Italy, 1736; **Robert Surtees**, novelist, creator of Mr Jorrocks, Brighton, 1864; **Aubrey Beardsley**, illustrator, Mentone, France, 1898; **J. J. R. Macleod**, Physiologist, Nobel laureate, 1923, Aberdeen, 1935; **Sir Austen Chamberlain**, foreign secretary 1924-29, Nobel laureate (Peace, 1925), London, 1937; **Selma Lagerlof**, novelist, Nobel laureate 1909, Marbacka, Sweden, 1940.

Approved products

The 1984 List of Approved Products for Farmers and Growers is now available, which lists about 700 crop-protection products and their uses, approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme, and also officially – approved brands of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and related chemicals. To order by post, send £4.75 with your order to the Ministry of Agriculture (Publications), Lion House, Willowburn Trading Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2PF. Price £4.25 from HMSO bookshops.

Food prices

Accusations from frozen food firms that farmers are hoarding potatoes in order to increase prices have been emphaticaly denied by Mr Robin Pooley, chief executive of the Potato Marketing Board, which says that crop is down on last year.

Increases of a penny or two on a pound of home grown potatoes will have been noticed already by shoppers but price of Cyprus and Egyptian potatoes are stable. Brussels sprouts, from 24 to 32p per lb and calabrese, from 16 to 19p per lb are also a little more expensive.

Cauliflowers from 40-55p per lb and all root vegetables are good buys. Green peppers at 65 to 95p per lb; red peppers, 80-£1.10 per lb and and aubergines 70p to £1 per lb are more expensive Flat mushrooms, from 40 to 50p per half pound; cups at 50 to 60p and buttoss, 55 to 65p, are all good buys.

Avocados range fm 30-70p depending on size.

Round English and Dutch lettuces are 22 to 28p a head but icebergs are more expensive at 80p to £1.

Endives are from 50 to 70p a head, cucumber from 40 to 55p.

Good quality Cape grapes at 75 to 90p per lb and strawberries from Carmel, Spain and Portugal at 55 to 90p a tun are a little cheaper than last season.

Oranges from 5 to 18p, Jaffa grapefruit from 6 to 18p each; minneolas, 34 to 40p per lb and karas (asatsuma-mandarin cross) from 30 to 38p per lb are the best citrus buys.

The retail price of beef remains steady this week although cattle at auctions showed a slight increase. Topside, silverside and thick flank range from £1.88 to £2.30 per lb.

Some good buys are: Sainsburys sirloin steak; £3.38 per lb; Tesco boneless rib of beef, £1.44; full rib on the bone £1.58 per lb; home produced leg of lamb £1.60 per lb; Dewhurst's whole leg of pork, 79p per lb and Finefare bone of shoulder, 98 per lb.

Fish supplies are fairly good and prices are stable. EY

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.51
Austria Sch	27.75	26.15
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	1.92	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.32	13.62
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	11.95	11.45
Germany DM	3.89	3.71
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.75	11.15
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	344.00	328.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.20
Norway Kr	11.38	10.78
Portugal Esc	197.00	187.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	219.00	210.00
Sweden Kr	11.74	11.14
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	190.00	180.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 11.0 at 875.6.

Roads

Wales and West: A381/A385: Temporary traffic lights at Brutus Bridge, Bridgetown Hill, Totnes, Devon. A39: Roadworks at New Road, Bideford, Devon; single lane traffic with temporary traffic signals. A40: Drainage work at at Crickhowell, Powys; temporary lights.

Midlands and East Anglia: A34: Roadworks at Tidmington, Warwickshire, S of Shipston on Stour; delays. M5: Roadworks between junction 4 (Birmingham SW) and junction 5 (Droitwich); lane closures north and southbound. A34: Roadworks at Strongford, Staffordshire, between Stone and Newcastle-under-Lyme; contraflow system.

North: A66: Widening and strengthening of bridge at Eden Lodge, NW of Appleby, Cumbria; single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights. A56: Sewer work at Washway Road, Cheshire; single lane traffic, diversions signposted. **Liverpool:** Queensway Tunnel closed nightly; all traffic being diverted via the Liverpool-Wallasey tunnel between 9.15 pm and 5.45 am.

Scotland: A85: Roadworks at Invergowrie, Angus, one lane only. A75: Repairs to bridge damage at Threave Bridge, W of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright; single-lane traffic with lights. A9: Roadworks at Causeway Road, Stirling; one lane only.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"The shadow of death falls over the dispute in the coalfields", says The Sun. The paper believes that the National Union of Mineworkers' executive could have ordered a ballot on the strike. "That would have been the democratic, sane and civilized thing to do. Instead they have countenanced the rule of the thug."

The Daily Mirror comments: "This is a strike the miners cannot win. They have a case on closures, but they are playing into the Government's hands. The civil war of the past few days puts both their unity and their union in peril. No strike is worth that."

Records office open

The Public Record Office at Kew reopened yesterday after its temporary closure for repair to air-conditioning equipment.

Top films

Top box office films in London

1 (1) To be or not to be
2 (2) Champions
3 (–) Risky Business
4 (–) Vertigo
5 (6) Carmen
6 (3) Scarface
7 (4) Trading Places
8 (5) Under Fire
9 (9) The Big Chill
10 (7) The Right Stuff

Top five in the provinces:

1 La Traviata
2 To be or not to be
3 Star 80
4 Scarface
5 Christine

Screen International

Weather forecast

A NE airstream covers all areas with a weak trough of low pressure moving S over N Ireland and N England.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, NW, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, N Wales: Cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle in places; wind NE, moderate, occassionally fresh; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

SW, central S England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, bright intervals in sheltered places; wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

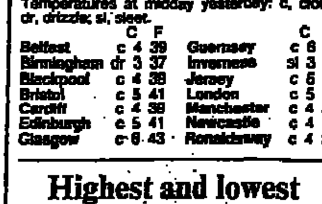
Lake District Isle of Man, NE England, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, light rain or drizzle in places, becoming brighter with wintry showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Wintry showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, becoming less frequent later, sunny intervals; wind E or NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly cloudy and rather cold with wintry showers.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea; Straits of Dover: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E); St George's Channel: Wind NE, strong, locally gale; sea rough. Irish Sea: Wind NE, fresh, becoming cyclonic; sea moderate.



Sun rises: 6.12 am — Sun sets: 6.7 pm

Moon sets: 6.20 am — Moon rises: 4.48 pm

Full Moon: Tomorow.

Lighting-up time

London 6.37 pm to 5.40 am
Bristol 6.47 pm to 5.50 am
Edinburgh 6.49 pm to 5.53 am
Manchester 6.45 pm to 5.49 am
Penzance 6.59 pm to 6.1 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	4	39	Guernsey	c	6	43
Birmingham	dr	3	37	Inverness	sl	3	37
Blackpool	c	4	39	Jersey	c	6	43
Bristol	c	5	41	London	c	5	41
Cardiff	c	4	39	Manchester	c	4	39
Edinburgh	c	5	41	Newcastle	c	4	39
Glasgow	c	6	43	Ronaldsway	c	4	39

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Jersey, 9C (48F); lowest day max: Cromer, 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Kinloss, 0.15 in; highest sunshine: Wick 5.7 hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.7. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.0 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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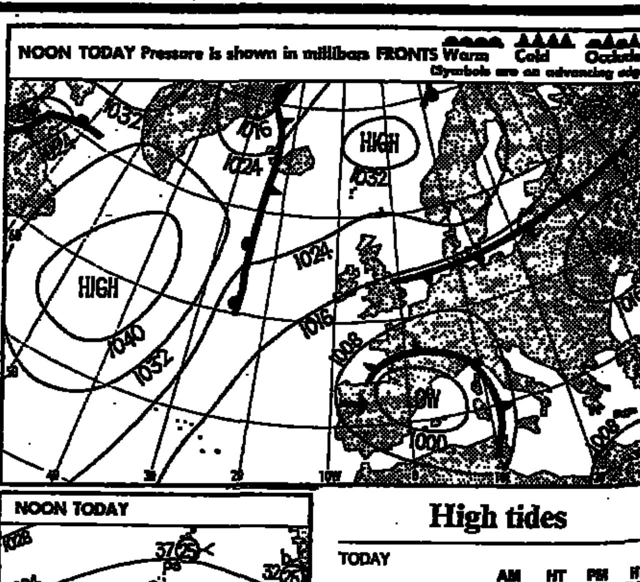
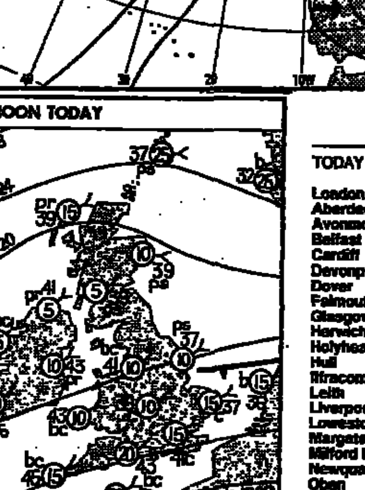
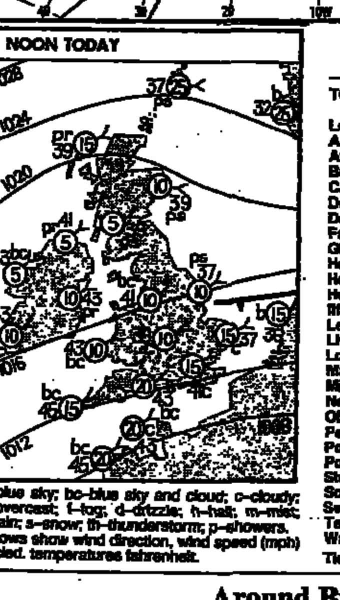






b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

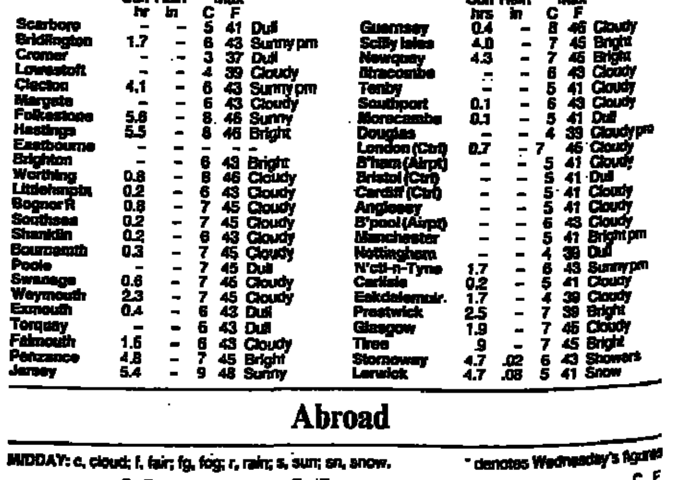
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.41	6.7	1.12	7.2
Aberdeen	12.17	4.2	12.25	4.3
Avonmouth	6.18	12.9	6.50	13.3
Belfast	10.00	3.6	10.30	3.3
Cardiff	6.03	11.9	6.35	12.3
Devonport	4.56	5.4	10.31	6.6
Dover	10.06	6.4	10.31	6.6
Falmouth	4.26	5.2	5.01	5.2
Glasgow	12.01	4.3	12.04	4.5
Harwich	11.07	4.0	11.24	3.8
Holyhead	9.24	5.6	9.52	5.6
Hull	5.30	7.2	5.37	7.3
Ilfracombe	5.05	8.9	5.34	9.2
Leith	1.34	5.3	1.56	5.5
Liverpool	10.23	9.4	10.51	9.6
Lowestoft	8.47	2.4	8.50	2.4
Margate	11.20	4.7	11.22	4.7
Milford Haven	5.19	7.0	5.47	7.1
Newquay	4.11	7.0	4.38	7.1
Oban	5.01	3.9	5.39	3.9
Penzance	3.55	5.5	4.28	5.5
Portland	5.53	2.1	6.51	2.0
Portsmouth	10.29	4.5	11.02	4.8
Shoreham	10.18	6.2	10.50	6.5
Southampton	9.57	4.4	10.28	4.6
Swansea	5.26	9.4	5.54	9.6
Tees	2.46	5.2	2.580	5.5
Walton-on-Naze	10.59	4.2	11.19	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	–	5	41	Dull	Guernsey	0.4	–	8	46	Cloudy
Bridlington	1.7	–	6	43	Sunny pm	Scilly Isles	4.0	–	7	45	Bright
Cromer	–	–	3	37	Dull	Newquay	4.3	–	7	45	Bright
Lowestoft	–	–	4	39	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	–	–	6	43	Cloudy
Clacton	4.1	–	6	43	Sunny pm	Tenby	–	–	5	41	Cloudy
Margate	–	–	6	43	Cloudy	Southport	0.1	–	6	43	Cloudy
Folkestone	5.6	–	8	46	Sunny	Morecambe	0.1	–	5	41	Dull
Hastings	5.5	–	8	46	Bright	Douglas	–	–	4	39	Cloudy pm
Eastbourne	–	–	–	–	–	London (Ctrl)	0.7	–	7	45	Cloudy
Brighton	–	–	6	43	Bright	B'ham (Airpt)	–	–	5	41	Cloudy
Worthing	0.8	–	8	46	Cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	–	–	5	41	Dull
Littlehmptn	0.2	–	6	43	Cloudy	Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	–	5	41	Cloudy
Bognor R	0.8	–	7	45	Cloudy	Anglesey	–	–	5	41	Cloudy
Southsea	0.2	–	7	45	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	–	–	6	43	Cloudy
Shanklin	0.2	–	6	43	Cloudy	Manchester	–	–	5	41	Bright pm
Bournemth	0.3	–	7	45	Cloudy	Nottingham	–	–	4	39	Dull
Poole	–	–	7	45	Dull	N'ctl-n-Tyne	1.7	–	6	43	Sunny pm
Swanage	0.6	–	7	46	Cloudy	Carlisle	0.2	–	5	41	Cloudy
Weymouth	2.3	–	7	45	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	1.7	–	4	39	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.4	–	6	43	Dull	Prestwick	2.5	–	7	39	Bright
Torquay	–	–	6	43	Dull	Glasgow	1.9	–	7	45	Cloudy
Falmouth	1.6	–	6	43	Cloudy	Tiree	.9	–	7	45	Bright
Penzance	4.8	–	7	45	Bright	Stornoway	4.7	.02	6	43	Showers
Jersey	5.4	–	9	48	Sunny	Lerwick	4.7	.08	5	41	Snow

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow. * denotes Wednesday's figures

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	12	54	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Majorca	c	11	52	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	f	16	61	Corfu	f	12	54	Malaga	f	13	55	Rome	s	13	55
Alexandria				Dallas				Malta	f	13	55	Salzburg	s	8	46
Algiers	f	16	61	Dublin	c	5	41	Melbourne	c	18	64	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	s	6	43	Dubrovnik	s	12	54	Mexico C*	f	22	72	S Francisco			
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	f	13	55	Miami*	r	26	79	Santiago*			
Bahrain				Florence	f	12	54	Milan	s	10	50	Seoul	c	7	45
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	8	46	Montreal				Singapore	c	29	84
Barcelona	f	10	50	Funchal	f	16	61	Moscow	s	6	43	Stockholm	c	1	34
Beirut				Geneva	s	5	41	Munich	s	4	39	Strasbourg	s	8	46
Belgrade	s	7	45	Gibraltar	r	9	48	Nairobi	f	28	82	Sydney	s	23	73
Berlin	s	3	37	Helsinki	s	-1	30	Naples	s	18	65	Tangier*	c	14	57
Bermuda*	f	19	66	Hongkong	c	25	77	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tel Aviv	f	15	59
Biarritz	f	13	55	Innsbruck	s	7	45	New York				Tenerife*	dr	16	61
Boulogne	f	6	43	Istanbul	c	5	41	Nice	c	11	52	Tokyo	f	8	46
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Jiddah	s	30	86	Oslo	sn	1	34	Toronto*	sn	-5	23
Brussels	s	7	45	Jo'burg	s	24	75	Ottawa				Tunis	r	12	54
Budapest	f	7	45	Karachi	s	27	81	Paris	s	9	48	Valencia	c	12	54
Buen Aires*	f	26	79	Las Palmas	c	13	84	Peking	c	5	41	Vancouver			
Cairo	f	16	61	Lisbon	r	8	46	Perth	f	25	77	Venice	f	10	50
Cape Tn	s	29	84	Locarno	c	9	48	Prague	s	8	46	Vienna	f	8	45
C'blanca	r	10	50	L Angeles				Reykjavik	f	2	36	Warsaw	c	1	34
Chicago				Luxembg	s	7	45	Rhodes	s	14	57	Washingtn			
Cologne	s	9	48	Madrid	dr	3	37	Riyadh	c	28	82	Zurich	s	4	39

هكذا من الأصل